The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9 809—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th April, 1880, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Portsare called at in the foregoing or any order.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 p m, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY 1st May, 1880, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

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[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

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Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

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Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

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For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

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No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal	
S. S. MACEDONIA	J. Laird	2272	486	1st May.
S. S. ITALIA	T. G. Knox	2245	424	5th May.
S. S. SIDONIAN	McFee	1235	203	29th May.
S. S INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	12th June.
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	500	30th do.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	17th July.

The Sidonian has not Passenger accommodation.

FOR MARSEILLES.

S. S. ALEXANDRIA... A. Lindquister...1629 424 15th May.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

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FARE TO MALTA..............................Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL..............................,, 500.

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	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st July.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. PAPAYANNI and Company's Steamers will be despatched as under.

	Tons.	H. P.	
ARCADIA	1,885	230	about 15th May.
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THIS Steamer has a few comfortable berths for Gentlemen. Apply to

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THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1880.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

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THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
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SIAM	3014	510	G. N. Hector	21st ,,
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	4th June.

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BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	May 5th.
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VIA SUEZ CANAL.

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SATURDAY,
POSITIVELY THE LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE AT 40-30.
And the last representation of
CINDERELLA.
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Which will be for the benefit of HERR MAX SCHUMANN and Mrs. SCHUMANN
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TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE near the Byculla Club. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

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Also an airy and commodious HOUSE, close by the above, lately in the occupation of the Oriental Bank Corporation. Rent Rs. 225 per month. Apply to H. A. HORMARJEE, at the office of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

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SHIP BISCUITS, FLOUR, &c., BRAN unequalled for quality in India. Come and see them, PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

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8 oz. bottles		per doz.	,, 4-0
4 oz.	,,	,,	,, 2-8
2 oz.	,,	,,	,, 1-8

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Do.	Pts.	,,		4	0

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BLACK Superfine Frock Coat, Silk Lined all through	50 to 60
BLACK Superfine Frock Suit Coat, Silk Lined a through	70 to 80
BLUE Superfine Frock Coat, Silk Lined all through	45 to 50
UNIVERSITY Coat, Superfine Black Cloth, Lined Italian Cloth	30 to 35
UNIVERSITY Coat, Vest and Trouser, Superfine Black Cloth Coat, Lined with Italian Cloth	55 to 60
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Black Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth	35
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Blue Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth	35
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Steel Grey Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth	35
UNIVERSITY Coat, Vest and Trouser of light Grey, Dark Grey, Brown, Dark Brown, Drab, and Steel Grey Coating, per suit, expressly manufactured for warm climates	33 to 45
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser of fine Grey, light Grey, Steel Grey, Brown, Dark Brown, and Drab guaranteed to give excellent wear and will be found really cooler than Drill. The Suit	30
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser in English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Home Spun Cheviots, Angolas, a large stock to select from and are guaranteed to be thoroughly shrunk. The Suit	25 to 30
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser, Blue Serge, guaranteed fast colour	25
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser, Yachting Serge, guaranteed fast colour	25
TROUSER, English and Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, Home Spuns, Cheviots, Whip Cords, &c., in all the latest and most fashionable designs	10 to 14
BREECHES, Bedford-Cord in Brown Drab Light and Dark Drab	18 to 20
BREECHES, Whip Cord Slate, Brown Drab Light and Dark Slates	16 to 18
SHAKAR Suits, Coat and Trouser in all the prevailing colours, and warranted to turn Spun Grass. The Suit	10 to 15
COAT and Trouser, White Linen Drill	12 to 14
WHITE English Drill Coat and Trouser, best quality	10
WHITE American Drill Coat and Trouser will give capital service	7 to 8
STRIPED and Coloured Drills, Coat and Trouser	10 to 12
WHITE Cricketing Flannel Coat and Trouser	25
WHITE, very fine Serge, just the thing for the Hot Weather. The Coat and Trouser	25

FLANNEL SHIRTS

A new assortment of best Wove Flannel and Silk and Wool Flannel. The Silk and Wool Fabric is specially adapted for the Hot Weather.

WOVE Flannel Shirts ....each	7
SILK and Wool Flannel Shirts ,,	8

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

We have received our new stock and offer for inspection a really choice assortment. Shirts with Collars attached, per half dozen ...... 21 to 27
CAMBRIC per half dozen 24

WHITE SHIRTS.

LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, per half dozen	18
WITH Linen Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, per half dozen.	24

SLEEPING SUITS.

BEST Wove Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk	12 to 14
BEST Silk and Wool Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk	14 to 16
ZEPHYR Cloth Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk	5 to 4

JUST OPENED.—A new supply of Gents' Under vests, the Quality of which cannot be surprised at the price per half dozen from ...... 8 to 24

GENTS' SOCKS.

BROWN COTTON, white Cotton Thread, fine striped and plain Merino, fine Saxony Merino Striped and Plain, from ..per dozen	8 to 15
KNICKERBOCKER Half Hose, a good sock ..per doz	12 to 18
KNICKERBOCKER Stockings, First class quality, per pair	3-8

HATS. HATS. HATS.

Arrived by last Mail and just opened out.

CHRISTY and SONS' best Black Dress Hats, latest shapes ....each	12
CHRISTY and SONS' best Drab Shell Hats, latest shapes....each	8
CHRISTY and SONS' Black Fancy Hats, extra quality, and latest shapes ....each	7
CHRISTY and SONS' Drab Fancy Hats, extra quality, and latest shapes....each	7
CHRISTY and SONS' Tweed Hats	3 to 4
HAWKE'S Regulation Helmet ....each	18
HAWKE'S Regulation Helmet, with Gilt Spike and Chain complete	27
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, the best Quality and Shape	1[illegible]
ELLWOOD'S Hunting Hats, covered white canvas, each	12
ELLWOOD'S Hunting Hats, covered Brown canvas. each	72

ELEGANT AND USEFUL ARTICLES IN BEST ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE,

		Rs.	a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from	8	0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	,,	10	0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	,,	18	0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	,,	18	0
Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles	,,	12	0
Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass or Porcelain Body	,,	27	0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades per pair	,,	20	0
Cake Basket, in many ornamental designs	,,	25	0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	,,	55	0
,, Triflange, Three Compartment] in one Dish	,,	80	0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated, Ivory, or Pearl Handles	,,	85	0
Egg Frames, in various sizes and styles	,,	30	0
Fish Carvers, in cases, various patterns	,,	18	0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, Pearl, Ivory or Plated Handles	,,	85	0

		Rs.	a
Ice Pails, several descriptions	from	10	0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	,,	45	0
Inkstands, a great variety suitable for Presentation	,,	8	0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	,,	3	0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	,,	7	0
Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per dozen	,,	6	0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	,,	1	8
Pickle Frames, Two Clear Cut Glass Bottles	,,	25	0
Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed	,,	20	0
Salt Cellars, in Set, in cases, or separately	,,	12	0
Soda Water Stands for 3 Bottles	,,	16	0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	,,	18	0
Tea and Coffee Sets, in numerous patterns	,,	150	0
Teapots, in great variety of styles and sizes	,,	6	8
Toast Racks	,,	10	0
Trinket Stands, novel and choice patterns	,,	12	0

ELECTRO SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel German Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years. THE FOLLOWING ARE NET PRICES FOR CASH PREPAYMENT ONLY :—

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.	The Queen's Pattern.	The Lily and Beaded Pattern.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Table Forks	per doz.	26 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks	,,	20 0	30 0	27 0
Table Spoons	,,	26 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons	,,	20 0	30 0	27 0
Tea Spoons	,,	16 0	20 0	17 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	14 0	20 0	17 0
Mustard Spoons gilt bowls	,,	14 0	20 0	17 0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	14 0	18 0	16 0

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.	The Queen's Pattern.	The Lily and Beaded Pattern.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Sugar Tongs	each	2 8	5 0	4 8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	,,	2 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons	,,	5 0	7 0	6 0
Soup Ladles	,,	7 0	12 0	9 0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	,,	3 8	4 12	4 0
Butter Knives	,,	3 0	5 0	4 8
Pickle Forks	,,	1 8	3 0	3 0
Skewers	per inch	0 4	0 6	0 6

*** *The Articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

THE TANTALUS LIQUOR FRAME,

A USEFUL AND HIGHLY ORNAMENTAL PRESENTATION ARTICLE.

The TANTALUS consists of a Tray holding three full-sized handsomely Cut Spirit Decanters, the contents of which are secured from pilfering or adulteration by an Ornamental Cross Bar Handle, to which is fitted Lock and Key. The TANTALUS is manufactured in beautifully carved well-seasoned Oak or Walnut, handsomely mounted with Electro-plated Fittings, forming a very attractive, useful Ornament for the Sideboard. Nett Cash Price .. .. Rs. 150

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COTTAGE PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA BY
MESSRS. OETZMANN AND CO., LONDON.

SMALL SIZE, Dark Polished Spanish Mahogany ....Rs. 475
LARGE SIZE, Natural Polished English Ash .... ,, 550

An early inspection of these perfect gems is respectfully invited.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, ¾ plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality		Rs. 375
Ditto	Gold, semi-hunting ditto	350
Ditto	do. crystal-faced	325 and 350
Ditto	do. second quality	280
Gold Watches, not keyless,	from	150 to 250

A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual] calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases	Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance	from 180 to 200
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting	,, 50 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents	,, 100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good useful watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The higher qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled, and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilled European workmen, thereby giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT :—MR. F. J. BRANDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA FIDE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th April, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 136, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet toned mahogany semi-grand piano, brass bound, by Collard and Collard, an English built handsome four seated barouche by "Robert Ness," a handsome English built glass frosted miniature brougham by Black and Son, a handsome English built spring buggy by "Kesterton," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, a handsome strong grey Arab buggy horse, sets of single and double harness, lady's side saddle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of C. Macdonald, Esq., the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electroplated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, picklestand, eggstand, a set of spoons and forks for 24 persons, 12 pair fruit knives and forks, 12 pair fish knives and forks, cutlery, &c., very handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved Deschamp's made furniture, such as a telescope, dining table for 18 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiter, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, card side, oblong and writing tables, easy, folding, rocking, reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, Tucker's three light hanging argand lamps, Persian carpets, fish aquarium, China garden seats, rich table ornaments, Madras pattern double cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, Singer's sewing machine, bedroom light chairs, bathing tubs, disposes articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

A collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built C. spring buggy by Kesterton.
1 pair handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses.
1 handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse.
Sets of single and double harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

BONA FIDE

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 150, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, &c., &c., the property of Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, egg frame, toast rack, butter and Jam pots, crockery ware, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as a set of camp table in three pieces for nine persons, sideboard circular, pier oval sofa tripod dressing, washing and writing tables, dumb waiters, whatnots drawing and dressing room arms and without arms chairs, easy, folding and baba chairs, reclining and sofa couches, centre ottoman, hanging table and kerosine lamps, iron four posts bedsteads, iron and teakwood baba cots, wardrobes, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horses, bath tubs, Brussels and Cambay carpets, China and cane matting, dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

FOR SALE

A Ready-made Garden at Byculla.

Dr. Aderson's valuable collection of all kinds of plants, nearly 1,000 pots; no catalogues. The plants are all labelled and named. Sale at 7 a. m. precisely on Monday the 3rd May.

On SATURDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Also the property of Government.

2 gold mounted swords, and gold cups and saucers, and other valuable gold articles.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built dog cart by Bennett and Botwood.
1 Child's poney with English made saddle and bridle.
1 do. do. do. do. do.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th April 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF H. P. STEAM ENGINES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3-30 pm, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Liquidators of the Mandvie Spinning, Weaving and Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation.

A pair of high pressure horizontal steam engines, by Ralph Coulthard & Co, of Gateshead-on-Tyne, made in 1867, the diameter of cylinder 22 in., length of stroke 4 ft., diameter of Crank Shaft 6in. to be sold as it now stands in Messrs. Glover & Co's Compound, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th April 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs MENESSE and Co will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

A few articles of household furniture of a gentleman consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, sheets drawers, camp cots, towel horses, dressing glasses, &c., &c.

10 cases grey dhoties, 7, 8 and 10 yards.
3 bales grey shirtings,
2 ,, grey T cloth.
5 cases garapat.
2 ,, prints.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters :—

Ex "Arica."

E M—F S—144 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
A—H E E—24 do. do. do.
A—H S E—20 do. do. do.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters—

Ex "Arica"

H S S & Co.—370 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. AT THE FRENCH LODGE, TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

Messrs. MENESSE Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st May at 1 p. m., at the above-mentioned place, the household furniture, &c., of F. De Nazarett, Esq, leaving the presidency, the same consisting of glass ware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated ware, cutlery, &c., &c., and the carved blackwood furniture such as tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, teapoys, hatstands, book shelf, chest of drawers, camp cots, cloth press, dressing glasses, towel horse, lamps, pictures in frames, &c. &c.

The above are already on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE POWDER WORKS BUNDER MAZAGON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to public auction on MONDAY the 10th proximo at 3 p.m. on the premises the following valuable landed property belonging to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company Limited.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold ground held by the Company from Government at a rental of Rs. 100 per month for a term of 99 years renewable admeasuring 10,000 square yards lying on the south side of the Tank Bunder and close to the wharves of the Port Trust including all the buildings, tanks &c. standing thereon suitable for a factory or a Spinning and Weaving Mill.

Also a quantity of building materials such as a teak flooring planks, window frames, door arches, cast iron pillars, and gutters, stones &c., but exclusive of the cotton presses, machinery, tools, &c., thereon and of the wooden staging, posts, beams, pictures &c. erected for the working of the Presses.

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the office of the Company No. 17 and 18 Rampart Row.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at the Powder Works, Bunder Mazagon.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 4 p.m. on the premises, the following valuable landed property belonging to the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold hilly ground admeasuring 18,000 square yards or thereabouts, lying on the west side of the road running from the Bombay Defence's Office towards Tank Bunder, and at present yielding an income of Rs. 90-2 per month.

Full particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 17 and 18 Rampart Row.

THE FRERE LAND & PIER COMPANY LIMITED [IN LIQUIDATION.]

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties Situate at Parell Road & Chinchpoogly.

ON THURSDAY the 3rd June 1880 at 4 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order the Liquidators of the Frere Land Pier Company Limited.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 41,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Chinchpoogly Road leading to Sewree ; on the West by Parell Road, on the South partly by Parell Road, and partly by the property belonging to the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer Readymoney, and on the North by the properties belonging to Sorabjee Rustemjee Commissari wala, Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia and the Dinshaw Spinning & Weaving Company Ld. respectively, and which said land stands in the Books of the Collector under the New Revenue Survey No. 2511.

The above property is suitable for building purposes Mills or other Industries and will be sold in plots of 10,000 square yards each to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the undersigned, or at the above Company's Office No. 1 Church Lane, Fort.

ON MONDAY, the 7th June 1880, at 4 p.m., the undersigned will also sell by Public Auction on the permises (unless previously disposed of by private contract) by Order of the LIQUIDATORS aforesaid all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a large Bungalow called "The Bellair," stables and outhouses &c. standing thereon containing about 53,500 square yards, situated on Chinchpoogly Hill and bounded as follows : On the East by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cama and Frere Bunder ; on the West by the Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company Ld. ; on the South by the Sewree Road ; and on the North by the property of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, which said property stands in the Collector's Book under the New Revenue Survey No. 2,407.

The above property comprises valuable quarries which have been yeilding lately to the said Company annual income of about Rs. 4,000

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or at the Registered Office of the above Company No. 1 Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few pieces of Fresh Hams in Canvass.
Few dozens of superior sherry.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 29th April 1880.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

MONTHLY RATES.
FOR
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.
TOP FLOOR,
Rs. 100.
THIRD FLOOR,
Rs. 110.
SECOND FLOOR,
Rs. 120.
These terms include
Apartments, Board, Attendance,
Ice, Baths and Lights.
No alteration in daily rates.

Esplanade, April 27, 1880.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 29th April to the 13th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN CAMERON,
Bombay, 26th April 1880. Manager in India.

CAREW AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company, and are prepared to receive orders for LOAF SUGAR, CRYSTALIZED and COMMON SUGAR, RUM, SPIRITS of WINE, METHYLATED SPIRIT and MILK PUNCH, manufactured at Rosa, North West Provinces.

Samples can be seen at our Office.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Statements for the two half years ended 30th June and 31st December 1879 respectively, and the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December 1879.
2. To declare a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1879.
3. To elect Directors in place of two Directors who are retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Bombay, 21st April 1880, Agents.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from Monday the 26th inst. to Monday the 3rd May next, both days inclusive.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.

THERE will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th May 1880 about 280 Candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk, the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of Beeswax, Ivory and Dammer will also be sold.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 10 Candies each or less at the request of the intending purchasers.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of sale a deposit of 200 Rs. per Candy and the full value of the purchase deducting the deposit, on removal of the article.

4. Payments to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28¾ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit, and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resale, without being entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

7. The Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

J. ROHDE.
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 29th March 1880.

THE PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED, D. V., in May 1880.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. K. S. BURGESS, of Bishop's College, Calcutta, late Head Master of the Lawrence Asylum Girls' School, Kasauli.

HEAD MISTRESS—Mrs. BURGESS.

VISITOR—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

This School which was closed in 1878 owing to the illness of the Head Master, is to be revived in accordance with the express wishes of Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, and with special pecuniary assistance from Government.

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to be Vice-Patrons of the School :—

The Hon'ble R. L. Ashburner, acting Governor of Bombay.
H. E. The Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay.
The Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Col Merriman, C. S. I.
The Rev. the Acting, Archdeacon of Bombay.

The Local Committee of Management will consist of the following :—

K. F. Mactier, Esq., Judge of Satara.
T. W. Stewart, Esq, Collector of Satara.
Dr. Maconachie, Superintendent of Mahableshwar.
T. Falloon, Esq., Superintendent of Panchgani.
Rev. G. B. Streeten, Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwar, Secretary.

All applications for preliminary information to be addressed to the Secretary.

Boarders Rs. 35 a month with reductions if more than one child of the same family is sent.

SILK HATS. FELT HATS.

OUR present stock consists of all the LATEST and most APPROVED SHAPES
in
Paris Dress Hats.
Drab Dress Hats.
Black Felt Hats.
Drab Felt Hats.
Brown Felt Hats.
Tweed Hats.
Cloth Hats.
Clerical Hats.
Ladies' Silk Riding Hats.
Ladies' Black Felt Riding Hats.
Ladies' Drab Felt Riding Hats.
Ladies' Brown Felt Riding Hats.
Ladies' Round Crown Black Plush Hats.
Ladies' Round Crown Drab Plush Hats.

CAPS
of every description made to order.

ILLUSTRATIONS and PRICES forwarded free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY.
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE "ITALIA" (IN GENOA,) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. THE HELVETIA (IN ST. GALL) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies and are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES on Marine Insurance on favorable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance, Annuities, Endowments, and Pensions, can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

POLICY-HOLDERS IN THE "ORIENTAL" ARE UNDER NO LIABILITY WHATEVER.

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Office young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes, and thus easily NEGOTIABLE AS A MARKETABLE SECURITY.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. Special Protection to Assignees.
13. The Most Economical Management.
14. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
15. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
16. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
17. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
18. PENSION BRANCH open to all Races.
19. No Restriction on Travel.

Plans Simple, Tedious Details in Effecting Assurances Abolished.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, Reports, and full particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

URBS PRIMUS IN INDIS

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE ....DAVE CARSON.
STAGE MANAGER..........JOSEPH ARTHUR.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR......CHAS. MERRILEES.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES! PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!!

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
APRIL 29TH & 30TH, 1880.
GRAND NIGHTS OF OPERETTA
and
SELECTED SPECIALTIES.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
BY THIS COMPANY
of
CHARLES LECOQ'S CHARMING COMIC OPERA,
entitled
THE SEA NYMPHS,
or
A ROMANCE OF THE TIDAL TRAIN.

PROGRAMME.
AT 8-55.
MADAME CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.
OVERTURE ....ORCHESTRA.
AT 9 O'CLOCK
THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL COMMENCE WITH
Miss KATE and LILLY HEDDERWICK
in a pleasing
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE,
entitled
WILL YOU TAKE MY ARM?
To be followed by
THE BROTHERS MERRILEES
in their
EXCELSIOR GROTESQUE MUSICAL MELANGE.
Mr. HOWARD OAKLEY
will sing
"OUR JACK'S COME HOME."
FANTASIE .. .. .. Clarionet .. .. *Trovatore.*
SIG. FRANCHELLI.
MESSRS. T. MOORE & JOHN DREW
in their Laughable and Saltatorial Sketch,
entitled
THE RIVALS.
MISS LIZZIE WILSON
as the
LOST DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.
MR. JOSEPH ARTHUR
in his rapid
LIFE-LIKE CHARCOAL PORTRAITURES.
This Part of the Entertainment will terminate by
DAVE CARSON
Appearing as
OTHELLO SAHIB BAHADOOR, K. C. S. I., G. C. B.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PERFORMANCE TO CONCLUDE WITH
CHAS. LECOQ'S COMIC OPERA,
entitled
THE SEA NYMPHS.

CORALIE } Two Sea Nymphs sent in a rash moment to Finny-Shing School at Peckham { Miss CLARA STANLEY.
PEARLINE } { Miss BERTHA HOCTOR
SMITH } Engineers in the Service of the Ocean Cable Maintenance Co. (Limited) { J. B FERRELL
JONES } { J. ROLLINGS.
KRAKEN } Submarine Monsters, in love with Coralie and Pearline { H OAKLEY
PORPEDO } { J ARTHUR
SEA FERN.......... } Sea Nymphs without the advantages of a terrestrial education. { Miss LIZZIE WILSON.
SILVER SAND........ { Miss LILLY HEDDERWICK.
MURMUR OF THE SHELL ....
ANEMONE.......... { Miss KATE HEDDERWICK
PHOSPHORINE .. { Miss MIMION.
NEPTUNE { Ruler of the Waves when Britannia is otherwise occupied. } Mr. J. DEVONO.

Scene.—DAVY JONES'S LOCKER.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8 ....Rs. 24
Private Box to admit 4 .... " 12
Orchestra Stall .... " 3
Stall .... " 2
Pit .... " 1
Back Seat .... 8 as.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-15.
Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Caricature Photographs of "DAVE CARSON AT HOME," by Bousseton, 50, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Door-keepers and Ushers. Price 8 annas each, Cash.

SATURDAY, 1ST MAY, 1880,
for
THE BENEFIT OF MRS. JULIA AUSTIN,
When the Grand Opera
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT
WILL BE PRODUCED.

LADIES' CLOTH AND KID BOOTS.

NARRONJEE DHURRUMSEY has just received a consignment of very Fashionable Black and Colored Ladies' Serge Boots, also Kid Boots. They are exceedingly nice and moderate in prices, and specially suitable for Ladies driving in their carriages, and Narronjee Dhurrumsey invites immediate inspection by his Lady Customers.
24, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Registered Office of this Company has been REMOVED from No. 5, Hornby Row, to No. 34, Elphinstone Circle.

MELVILLE & Co.,
Attornies to the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
Bombay, 28th April 1880.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.

HAVING been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, we are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering every description of RISK against FIRE, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, on the most favorable terms.

MELVILLE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

VISITORS TO MATHERAN can leave Bombay by the MAIL TRAIN at 6 p. m. on SATURDAY next and on each SATURDAY during MAY, and can travel from Kalyan to Neral in a carriage which will be attached to a GOODS TRAIN leaving Kalyan shortly after the arrival of the Mail Train at that Station.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th April 1880.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONVEYANCE of the undermentioned MILITARY DETAILS hence to England :—

168 MEN.
89 WOMEN.
244 CHILDREN.

Tenders should specify rate per head inclusive of Provisions [scale to be learnt from the Executive Commissariat Officer] Fittings, Mess Kit, Bedding, &c.
Further particulars can be obtained from

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Superintendent of Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 27th April 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHREECRUSHNA NARAYANJEE, of Bombay, has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the materials of the house and premises which stood thereon before, situate in Khutterwady or Champagully, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43 feet in length, including a passage on the south and 10½ feet in breadth, and bounded on the east by the water tank of Soonderdass Mooljee's New Cloth Market, on the west by the house of Maneckchund Khoosalchund, on the north by the said Champagully Road, and on the south by the said Soonderdass Mooljee's New Cloth Market, in the sub-district of Fort, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 141 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, which said piece or parcel of land was formerly occupied by one Bhaoo Eshwant and now by the said Shreecrushna Narayanjee. All persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser's Attorneys, Messrs. Mooljee and Bomanjee, at their Office, No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 28th day of April 1880.

TREACHER & CO.
(LIMITED.)

THE Company's Wholesale QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c., copiously illustrated, is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO.,
LIMITED.
BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,
A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingredients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machinery are at our command, coupled with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Re. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS of yesterday report an advance of ⅛ in Consols, which are now quoted at 99⅛. French Rentes are unchanged at Fcs. 119. Indian Government Securities are still quoted at 78⅞ for Fours and 84⅜ for Fours-and-a-half. In the London General Produce markets Coffee is unchanged at 92s. per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon, 66s. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native and 71s. per cwt. for Mysore. The market for Linseed is steady at previous quotations, and Wheat dull at 6d. per quarter decline.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was flat at a further decline of 1½d. per piece in the wider makes of Shirtings.

In Liverpool the Cotton market yesterday was somewhat steadier, the day's sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats. Prices were unchanged with the exception of that for Mid. Uplands, which was quoted at 6. 15-16 per lb., an advance of 1-16th on the previous day's quotation.

In New York there was no change yesterday in the quotation for ready Cotton. Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 11 13-16 cents. per lb., but Futures for July delivery were quoted at 11-90 cents per lb., which is 18 cents lower than on Monday. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date compare with those of the past two seasons as follows, viz:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Tuesday's Receipts..........	4,000	3,200	4,200
Four days' Receipts	18,000	9,800	17,200
Total since 1st Sept...........	4,613,600	4,291,800	4,067,200

BAR SILVER was quoted by Reuter at 51 15-16d. per lb. in London yesterday, showing an advance of 1-16 per lb. on the previous official quotation, but is the same as was generally quoted by private messages received here yesterday.

EXCHANGE opened here this morning with rather a stronger feeling, and one of the Banks came out as a seller at 1-32d. above our yesterday's quotations. The advance, however, was not maintained for long, and in the afternoon yesterday's rates were the best that could be done. There has not been much passing here to-day, for as usual both buyers and sellers have been holding off, pending the result of the sale of Council Drafts in London, which, it is supposed, will be at about 1s. 7 15-16d. per Rupee. Telegrams from Calcutta give quotations there the same as here. We quote—

Bank Bills,	on demand	......1s. 7 15-16d.		per Re.
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 1-16d.		"
Credits,	3	do.	...1s. 8 3-16d.	"
Documents,	3	do.	...1s. 8¼d.	"
France	3	do.	2-13	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 99 15-16 for demand drafts and Rs. 99 for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged at Rs. 95¼ for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The market keeps fairly steady, but there are no alterations of any importance to report in values.

COTTON has been very dull to-day and prices are about Rs. 2 per candy lower all round, and even at the decline only a very small business has been done. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 8,169 bales, which makes a total of 39,801 bales for the four days. We quote :—

Good M. G. Broach......Rs.	232 per candy	F. P.	Ready.
" " Oomrawuttee,......"	231	"	"	May dely.
" " ......"	218	"	"	Ready.
Good Dhollerah ......"	220	"	"	
" ......"	217	"	"	May dely.
F. G. F. " ......"	209	"	"	"
G. F. " ......"	204	"	"	"
G. F. Compt's ......"	195	"	"	"

In LINSEED a moderate business is doing at yesterday's quotations of Rs. 6-3 to Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

RAPESEED is steady at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for Guzerat.

WHEAT is unchanged at Rs. 34 per candy for White and Rs. 30 to Rs. 31 per candy for Hard Red.

FREIGHTS are quiet at yesterday's rates, viz. 40s. to 41s. 3d. per ton for immediate shipment to Liverpool via Cape or Canal, 42s. 6d. per ton for early May, and 40s. per ton for late May shipment. Continental rates are unchanged at 45s. per ton for Havre, 40s. for Marseilles and 50s. per ton (Freight paid here at par) for Trieste and Venice.

IMPORTS.—There is no improvement to report in the demand for goods or imported yarns, but of local made yarns some large purchases are reported at dearer rates. Copper continues dull and drooping.

COALS are steady, but not much business doing. There are sellers of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 18½, of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 18 and of Cardiff at Rs. 18¾ per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 p. ct	700
Bank of Bengal........	40,000	500	all	8 do	740
Bank of Madras........	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	123x-d
Chart'd Bk. I. & C........	40,000	20	all	6 do	290
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	278
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank........	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton........	150	5,000	2,850	10	825
Albert Ginning Co........	100	500	all	18 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,100
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	308
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	450
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co........	600	500	all	50	435
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	105
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	30
Colaba Press Co........	500	1,880	1,880	60	450
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co........	700	1,000	1,000	100	900x-d.
Fort Press Co........	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,025
French Press Co........	800	500	all	50	435
Sind Press Co........	400	2,000	750	5	455
Mofussil Co........	3,125	400	400	30	205
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500	75	165
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co........	100	1,300	750	115	1,150
Sassoon Press Co........	300	500	500	25	150
Volkart's Press Co.	45	1,000	all	50	585

P. T. Bonds.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	40	200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	55x-d
AlfredManufacturingCo.	2,000	500	500	15	440
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s	1,510x-d
Bhownuggur Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	780
Central India S. W. & M. Co........	2,500	500	500	30	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	480xd
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	240
Empress S. and W. Co.	1,500	500	all	15	420
Golam BabaSpinningCo.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	920
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800		100
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co........	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	780
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	375
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s	1,270x-d
Manockjee Petit's........	2,500	1,000	all	30	1,180
Mazagon Spinning Co........	2,000	500	500	35	90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	915
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	775
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s	815
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	620
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	90
Sassoon S. & W. Co........	1,590	1,000	1,000	30	665
Sholapore Mills........	550	1,000	1,000	30	805
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	700
Victoria Mills........	650	1,000	1,000	59½	500

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE STEAMER ARROW, 130 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 110 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER PEARL, 366 tons, Captain R. C. Raffin, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 375 deck passengers.

THE STEAMER PAX, 1,265 tons, Captain T. Patts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough (26th Mar.), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER VENETIA, 1,728 tons Captain J. Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mail and the following cargo :—6 cases gold thread, 164 cases beads, 332 packages piece goods, 25 casks cement, 69 bales twist, 9 cases umbrellas, 106 packages wines and spirits, 125 cases provisions, 6 packages earthenware, 4 packages glassware, 53 packages color and paints, 144 cases window glass, 2 cases broats, 8 boxes gold, 792 boxes bar silver, 12 boxes specie, 25 packages wax, 40 packages cloves and horns, 2 packages gum, 1 package horn, 491 packages ivory, 334 packages cloves, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Venetia (s) .... Pax (s)	Orman .... Potts	Suez, Apr 16. Middlesborough, March 26.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Khiva (s)	Alderton	London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Arrow, Baker, to Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Sam Weller, to Marseilles.
Steamer Hutton, to Havre.
Steamer Gwalior, to China.
Barque Zephyr, to Coconada.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
April.
23 Africa (s) ....Henderson ...Bombay, April 1.
Vega (s)........Smerdon ...Liverpool, March 19.
Birker ....Grandin ...Liverpool, Jan 4.
24 Aglaja (s)........Marcovich ...Trieste, March 15.

DEPARTURES.
April 23.—Steamer Pemba.
April 24—Ship Marmion. Barque Roxburghshire.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVAL.
25 Canada .... Mauritius.
April. DEPARTURE.
24 Culna (s) .... Bombay and S P.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.
April. 4 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
11 Laclocheterie, F corvett, Villon, from Red sea.
12 Assyria, ss, Smith, from Zanzibar.
13 Genil, ss, Rabardy, from Barcelona.
14 V de O Brazilian, corvett, Noronha, from Portsaid.
15 Goa, ss, Hay, from Kurrachee.
16 Sea Gull, H M, ss, Heron, from Jeddah.
" Muriet, ss, Hansey, from Middlesboro.
" Teheran, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.
17 Irraouddy, ss, Gouvain, from Marseilles.
" Lord Nelson, ss, Tully, from Rangoon.
" Farnley, ss, Grant, from Bombay.
" Inventor, ss, Reynolds, from Calcutta.
" Patria, ss, Fournier, from Zanzibar.
18 Prince Soltikoff, ss, Henry, from Bassein.
" Patna, ss, Avern, from London.
" Dagmar, I G, ss, Ensor, from Berbera.
" Bedford, ss, Aitkenhead, from Akyab.
" Golden Horn, ss, Valdar, from Bassein.
" Cavalier, ss, Vorwick, from Akyab.
19 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
" Memfi, ss, Foretich, from Trieste.
20 Valhalla, ss, Peterson, from Rangoon.
" Djemnah, ss, Hernandy, from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.
April. 16 Goa, ss, Hay, to London.
" Muriet, ss, Hansey, to Kurrachee.
17 Teheran, ss, Stewart, to Venice.
" Irraouddy, ss, Gouvain, to Shanghai.
" Lord Nelson, ss, Tully, to Amsterdam.
" Farnley, ss, Grant, to Barcelona.
" Inventor, ss, Reynolds, to Marseilles.
18 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
" Patria, ss, Fournier, to Marseilles.
" Prince Soltikoff, ss, Henry, to Liverpool.
" Bedford, ss, Aitkenhead, to Portsaid F O.
" Golden Horn, ss, Valder, to Portsaid F O.
19 Laclocheterie, F corvett, Villon, to Mayatt.
" V de O Brazilian, corvett, Noronha, to China.
" Patna, ss, Avern, to Kurrachee.
" Cavalier, ss, Vorwick, to Malta F O.
" Memfi, ss, Foretich, to Bombay.
20 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to London.
" Valhalla, ss, Petersen, to Genoa.
" Djemnah, ss, Hernandy, to Marseilles.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Assyria, ss, Smith, from Zanzibar.
Genil, ss, Rabardy, from Barcelona.
Sea Gull, H M ss, Heron, from Jeddah.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Berberah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—100 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee, 2 casks brass and copper wire, Noorbhoy Nathoobhoy, 100 kegs rose nails, Abdoolcadur Habutbhey, 50 cases brandy, L Naran and Co.

Tenedas s—8 casks iron wire, A Murcott and Co, 2 packages white paint, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee, 10 bags corks Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—8 cases whiskey, Pelly and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Verona s—41 cases writing papers, Aldridge Salmon and Co, 78 packages varnish, 2 cases black lead, 1 cask glue and 1 case bronze, Nuzerally Surufally and Co, 175 cases window glass, Surufally Mamoojee, 10 cases hock, Byculla Club, 13 cases lamps, Ebram Hajee Allarukhia.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—2 cases glassware, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM COGNAC.

Sumatra s—45 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy, 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—30 cases liqueurs, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—56 cases brandy, D D Shah, 33 cases claret, Grindlay, Groom and Co, 60 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Italia s—4 hogsheads claret, Bombay Club.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Khersonese—50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.
James Aiken—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Twilight—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Avondale s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 50 bales wool, Gordhundass Bhugwandass, 51 bales wool, Shewjee Peremjee, 10 bales wool, Vussonjee Tricomdass, 50 bales wool, Pelly and Co, 102 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.
Euphrates s—38 bales wool Wallace & Co, 27 bales wool B Nuthoo
Macedonia s—600 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.
Edwin s—100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co, 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Branksome Hall s—30 bales cotton, Moolchund Motechund, 1,399½ cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co : 100 bales cotton, Peli and Co, 160 cwts bones, Natha Essa, 3 bales wool, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glenrath s—2812½ cwts linseed, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co, 202¼ cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co, 1,999½ cwts linseed Remington and Co.
Verona s—34 cwts dry ginger, Tricomdass Runchordass, 79 cwts dry ginger, Jetsee Bhimsee, 68 cwts dry ginger, Currumsee Khetsee and Co, 313½ cwts dry ginger, Nursee Khuttow, 80 cwts dry ginger, Premjee Naranjee and Co, 16 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee, 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co, 486 slabs tin, 8 slabs copper, 175 packages wax, 282 packages strawboards, 38 packages rhubarb 18 packages leathers 3,488 packages tea, 165 packages west silk, 161 bales wool, 204 packages ginger, 108 packages tobacco, 38 cases fishmaws, 29 cases mace, and 5 cases nutmegs P and O S N Co, 8 bales skins, Goolamally Peerbhoy, 42 cwts horns, Esmall Gool Mahomed.
Camelot s—6,000 cwts linseed Remington and Co, 350 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—1,500 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Memfi s—400 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.
Tebe s—200 bales cotton F Turati.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Tenadas s—951 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Sam Weller s—450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Verona s—11 packages silks Hajee Zanal Abadin.

FOR HAVRE.

Hutton s—83 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 2,600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Europa s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—50 cases sharkfins, Mahamedally Rowjee.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 29.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES

780-77—Shapoorjee and T—Ismaljee Jeewabhoy and another vs Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Smith and F.
797-77—Shapoorjee and T—Ismaljee Jeewabhoy and another vs Vullubdass Vundrawandass and others—Smith and F
1-79—Shapoorjee and T—Girjashunker Yajeshunker vs The Fleming S and W Co—Ardesir and H.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES

182-80—H W Payne—Bhawa Punna and another vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Josub
161-80—Crawford and B—Nanabhoy Bomanshaw vs Bomonjee Cursetjee and others—A F Turner

LONG CAUSES.

116-80—In person [a pauper]—Ramajee Dhondoo and another vs Soora Wada and another—H Bicknell and in person.
78-80—In person [a pauper]—Ismailkhan and others vs Abdool Gunny and another—in person
102-77—Tobin and R—The London Bank vs Vulleejee Tyebjee Bora—M H Khan
161-79—In person—Thucker Gourdhun Culliianjee vs Thacker Narronjee Morarjee—Rimington, H, C and B
534-79—Rimington, H, C and B—Naronjee Morarjee vs Gourdhun Culliianjee
717-79—In person [a pauper]—Narrandass Premdass vs Samuldass Rughunathdass—Balk and B H W Payne

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR CONSENT DECREES.

109-80—Chalk and W—Ramchundra Withoba vs Venayek Juggonnath and others—Macfarlane and G and Chalk and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

55-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Manockbai vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the goods and chattels, credits and effects of Bhimra Fuckira, deceased—Muljee and B—Imambai, widow of the deceased vs Dada Fakira and Bugabai—Tyabjee and S—Part heard

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Petamber Girdhur, deceased—Khunderao M—Bai Navivahu, widow vs Thucker Soorjee Jewandass—M M Munshi.

For Investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Vussonjee Damoder and others vs Gungabai and another—Tyabjee and S.

In person—Anunta Baboorao vs Dawood Bowla

LONG CAUSES.

379-79—Janardhun G—Keshorchund Champalal vs Madhowji Visram—Jefferson, B and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 27.

Mander, Major, 13th Bombay N I, on duty, from Mhow.
Swetenham, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.
Swetenham, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Koorum.
Sparks, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mooltan.

APRIL 28.

Warner, Captain, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on duty, from Kamptee.
Jones, Lieut, 2nd Madras Cavalry, on duty, from Kamptee.
Browne, Col, R E, from furlough, from England.
Snodgrass, Captain, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Rogers, Captain, R E, on leave, from Dehra Dun.
Gordon, Captain, R A, from leave, from England.
Salmon, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Goold-Adams, Lieut, 74th Highlanders, to join, from England.
Parsons, 2nd Lieut, 22nd Foot, to join, from England.
Butcher, 2nd Lieut, 22nd Foot, to join, from England.
Prendergast, Col, 2nd Madras L C, on leave, from Nagpore.
Scott, Col, 21st Madras N I, on leave, from Mooltan.
Rocroft, 2nd Lieut, 81st Foot, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Boyd, Col, 2-17th Foot, on Medical Certificate.

APRIL 24.

Dougall, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, to join, to Poona.

APRIL 28.

Claughton, Lieut, 2-25th Regt, on duty, to England.
Lawson, Lieut, 1st Regt, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Burness, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Knott, Surg, on duty, to Kirkee.
Lyons, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Dempsey, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Yatt, 2nd Lieut, 35th Regt, to join, to Secundrabad.
Carruthers, Lieut, 31st Regt, to join, to Secundrabad.
Snodgrass, Captain, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Barlow, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on furlough.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 24.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy has accepted the resignation by the Hon T C Hope, C S I, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 14th inst.

HOME, REVENUE, AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

H M's Secy of State for India has appointed the Rev Josiah O'Farrell Willcocks, M A, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Ben Eccl Estabt to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr W King, Asst Conservr of Forests of the 2nd grade, now on leave, is transferred from Coorg to the Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council recognizes the appointment of Monsieur Drouin, as Consul for France at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur A Vauvert de Meah.

The following rule framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, is published :—

7 A—Nothing in Rule 5, 6 or 7 shall be deemed to authorise the grant of licenses :—

(a) To import any arms, ammunition, or military stores from Portuguese India.

(b) To export to Portuguese India, by sea, river or land, any arms, ammunition, or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Govt of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India signed by the Secy Genl to the Govt of Portuguese India.

Captain E A Money, Sqdn-Comr 4th Punjab Cav is appointed provisionally to be Comdt of the Corps of Biluch Guides.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The following rules are substituted for the rules published with Notification No 75, dated the 20th March 1877 :—

I—The rates of travelling allowance for Civil Surgns are eight annas a mile, subject to reduction under general rules for journeys by railway, and Rs 5 a day, except in the Melghat in Berar, where the rate is Rs 6-4 a day.

II—The Local Gov may impose restrictions upon the duration and frequency of the journeys of a Civil Surg.

III—A Civil Surg may draw while halting daily allowance and while travelling either mileage or, if specially permitted by the Dist Officer, daily allowance.

Provided that daily allowance may, in no case, be drawn for any day on which travelling allowance is drawn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Ben S C with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon. the Sec of State for India :—

Sub-Lieut Cecil Barry Brownlow, 1st Batt 17th Foot, Offi Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Inf Punjab Frontier Force, 14th May, 1877.

Sub-Lieut Cecil Barry Brownlow will rank as Lieut from the 10th Sept 1875, subject to H M's approval.

Lieut Christopher George Forbes Fagan, 63rd Foot, Offi Sqd Officer, 14th Ben Lancers, 28th Feb 1879.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to confer the local rank of Major-Genl on Col C C Johnson, C B, whilst offig as Qr Mr Genl in India, subject to H M's approval.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J M S Brunker, R A, to be a temporary additional Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd class, with effect from the date on which he joined the Ordnance Field Park at Landi Kotal, vice Capt J A S M Davies, R A, who has been replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Behar Mounted Rifle Corps—Capt T M Maxwell, 54th Foot, to officiate as Adjut, vice Capt C E Harenc, proceeded on field service with the 4th Ben Cay.

Native Army—Jemadar Khan Zada, appointed on probation to the 27th [Punjab] Regt of N I in G G O No 1006 of 1878, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1878.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut Col [Bt Col] T W R Boisragon, S C, Comdt, 30th [Punjab] Regt of N I, [m c] for one year 182 days, one year 11 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause [2], of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut-Col [Bt Col] H F M Boisragon, S C, Comdt, 4th Sikh Inf, Punjab Frontier Force, [m c] for two years, 1 year 9 days under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period under Rule XIV, clause [2], of the Regulations of 1868.

Major A G Owen, S C, Sqdn Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 19th Ben Lancers, [m c] for one year 182 days, under Rule VIII, clause [2], and Rules IX and XV, of the Regulations of 1868.

Surg E G Russell, M B, (m c) for one year 182 days, under Rule IX, note (1) of the Regulations of 1868.

Condr G Palmer, Ordnance Dept, is allowed leave in India [m c] for 182 days, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

PROMOTIONS.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 28th Jan 1878, the names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified :—

Major-Gen G A Fisher, Bengal S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Gens, Col D Boyd, Bo S C, is placed on the list of Major-Genls, and Major E W Trevor, Bo S C, is placed on the list of Lieut-Cols. In consequence of the death of Lieut-Genl A Boyd, Ben S C, on the 24th Jan, 1880.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Captain Edmund Pipon Ommanney to be Major, from 7th Feb 1880.

Brevet—Major George Ward Chicheley Plowden, Bengal S C, to be Lieut Col from 14th April 1880.

SPECIAL.

Subject to the approval of H M, the Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieut on Mr Percival Arthur Sandilands, and to post him to the transport Dept, vice Local Lieut Alexander Robert Wigram, whose appointment (notified in G G O No 102, dated the 25th March, 1880) is cancelled.

Subject to the approval of H M, the Rt Hon the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confer the local and temporary rank of Lieut on Mr. Arthur Jardine, and to post him to the Transport Dept.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J H Farlam, 3rd class Engr, doing general duty, yard craft, Kidderpore Dockyard, to be 3rd class Engr, I G S Koladyne.

Mr R M Beale, 3rd class Engr. I G S Koladyne, to be attached to the I G hulk Koel for general duty, yard craft, Kidderpore Dockyard.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers of Royal Engrs are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Mily Dept for field service :—

Lieut F Beauclerk, Depy Exmr, 1st grade, Accounts Branch.
Lieut W H White, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Bengal.
Lieut W G Bowyer, Asst Engr, 1st grade (temporary rank) Mily Works Branch.
Lieut H E S Abbott, Asst Engr 2nd grade Punjab.

Mr F E Braham, Asst Eng 1st grade, is transferred from the establishment under the Director Gen of Railways to that under the Gov of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment on State Railways.

Mr J T Bonse, Asst Eng 2nd grade, P W Dep, Railway Branch, is transferred to Bengal.

W G Bayly, Dep Exmr of Accounts, Central Provinces State Railways, is appointed Dep Exmr P W Accounts, Rajputana.

Mr F L Brown, Offi Dep Exmr attached to the office of the Exmr of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Dep Exmr of Accounts, Central Provinces State Railways.

Mr P P Rogers, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from Assam to the Railway Branch and posted to the Central Provinces.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 24.)

Surgn H M Leckler, Offg Supdt of the Central Jail, Nagpur, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 16th inst, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 1107, dated 22nd ultimo, making over charge of the Central Jail to Surgn Major J F Barter.

The Chief Comr is pleased to invest Mr Ismay, C S, while Offg as Depy Comr of Raipur, with the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Major H C T Jarrett, V C, Depy Conservator of Forests posted to the Chanda Division, reported his arrival at Chanda on the afternoon of the 12th inst, and received charge of the Chanda Division from Mr H Moore, Asst Conservator of Forests, on the 15th idem, afternoon.

Mr H Moore, Asst Conservator of Forests, Chanda Division, on being relieved by Major H C T Jarrett, V C, Depy Conser, vator of Forests, is posted to the Nagpur Division.

Mr Moore received charge of the Nagpur Division of Forests from Mr E D M Hooper, Asst Conservator of Forests, on the 17th instant, afternoon.

Mr F C Anderson, C S, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Wardha, received charge of that district from Mr T Drysdale, Offg Depy Comr, on the 17th inst, afternoon.

Mr F C Anderson, C S, made over charge of his duties as Personal Asst to the Chief Comr, on the 8th ultimo, before noon.

Mr T Drysdale, appointed Depy Supt of Census operations in the Central Provinces, assumed charge of his duties to-day, before noon.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 20.)

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Mr E Claxton, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, having passed the examination prescribed is promoted to Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

Mr E S Bellasis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, passed the Departmental examination prescribed on the 28th March 1880.

FORESTS.

Mr E A Down, Asst Conservator of Forests, attached to the Plantation Division, is appointed to the charge of that Division during the absence of Mr Vincent, or until further orders.

Mr. C. E. Fendall, Asst Conservator of Forests, is, on being relieved of the charge of the Fuel Reserve, Northern Division, retransferred to the Sutlej Division.

POLICE.

Mr W N Ludlam, Officiating Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is, on return from special duty, transferred to the Umballa district.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R T M Lang, Depy Comr, Mooltan, is transferred to Peshawar, and placed temporarily on special duty under the orders of the Comr and Supdt of the Peshawar Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April 1880.

Surgn-Major G Massy, Civil Surgn, Murree, is appointed to the charge of Srinagar during the ensuing season.

His Honor the Lieut-Govr of the Punjab will leave Lahore for Simla on the 26th April 1880.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G J Ryall, Judge, Small Cause Court, on special duty, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst of Lahore, vice Mr R Clarke, transfered.

Major E L Ommanney, Depy Comr, Hazara, in appointed to officiate as Comr and Supdt, Mooltan Division, vice Mr J G Cordery, proceeding on leave. He is also appointed Sessions Judge of that Division.

Mr W E Browne, Offg Extra Asst Comr, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Financial Comr, Punjab, vice Mr A Ludlam, proceeding on furlough.

Mr F D'O Bullock, Judicial Asst, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Hoshiarpur, vice Mr W Coldstream, transferred.

Mr J C Brown, Asst Comr, is, on the termination of the special duty on which he was employed in the P W Dept, transferred to Sialkot, and appointed to officiate as Judicial Asst of that Dist.

The Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Sardar Zulfikar Khan to officiate as an Extra Asst Comr and to post him to the Lahore Dist

The following promotions have been made in the Punjab Commission :—

Mr R T Bueney, Depy Comr, 2nd Class, to be Depy Comr, 1st class ; Lieut Col C Beadon, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comr, 2nd class ; Mr G Smyth, Judicial Asst, 1st grade, to be Depy Comr, 3rd class ; Mr E O'Brien, Asst Comr, 1st class, to be Judicial Asst, 1st grade.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glassees may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co, have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE in the New Secretariat, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1880, at 5 p. m.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring TWO CARDS with their NAMES LEGIBLY WRITTEN on each ; one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in FULL DRESS. Gentlemen not wearing uniform in EVENING DRESS.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency of the Native Officers of the Body Guard and of the Native Regiments at Bombay by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of corps.

The Carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entrée will set down at the Main Entrance.

All other Carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the South Door.

By Command,
HENRY STRACEY, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Malabar Point, 28th April 1880.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MARRYAT—April 26th, at Nutfield, Surrey, the wife of Major Ernest L Marryat, Royal Engineers, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

LORD LYTTON'S successor has been found : the Marquis of Ripon is to be the new Viceroy. The appointment takes every one by surprise. The home papers received by the mail yesterday spoke of the noble Marquis as "first favourite" for the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and though the fact of his being a Roman Catholic stood in the way, it was supposed that a change in the law would be effected expressly to make him eligible for the Lord Lieutenancy. The new Government may have been unwilling to arouse the antagonism of Exeter Hall by such a measure, and, as we see, he is to be the Viceroy not of Ireland but of India. The fact that he was Under-Secretary of State for India for a couple of years, and at a later period was Secretary for India, is a guarantee that he is acquainted with the special requirements of this country; and as he was always regarded as a capable administrator and an energetic man, there is no reason to doubt that he will prove an efficient Viceroy. But his name was never mentioned in connection with that high office, and his appointment by the Gladstone Cabinet was as unexpected, if not as startling, as that of Owen Meredith by Lord Beaconsfield in 1876.

THE English papers to hand by this mail are filled with the accounts of the Conservative *debâcle*, but there is nothing to explain why it was so complete, or being so complete, why it was so unexpected. But after all, this point, interesting as it is, has no great practical importance. The fact that the Conservative party has been decisively pushed aside, and that it must assume a very humble rôle for the next five or six years, while their victorious rivals have the field all to themselves, cannot be in any way modified or attenuated by speculations as to how the catastrophe was brought about. The complete collapse of a policy, a Ministry, and a party, without premonition or any clearly defined cause, is a portent serious enough in itself, and it is not the less so when we remember that the previous Government collapsed quite as unexpectedly when the constituencies were appealed to by Lord Beaconsfield's predecessor. Is a foreign policy of any kind practicable when the Cabinet on which it depends may crumble into the abyss at the very time when all seems to be going well with it? Foreign Governments may well doubt the expediency of entering into engagements with a Cabinet whose whole policy may be condemned by a popular vote, which must be taken at the furthest in six years, and may be taken in six months from the date on which the understandings were come to. It is no secret in the higher diplomatic circles that the portentous League of the three Emperors was only formed after Count Andrassy had ascertained that Mr. Gladstone's administration was unable to enter into an engagement with Austria which would have rendered the reopening of the Eastern Question by Russia impossible. The engagement proposed was regarded by the Gladstone Government as in itself a good one, but inasmuch as it involved a pledge in advance, the Liberal Ministry shrunk from entering into it, because it could not answer for the view the House of Commons might take of the matter six months later on. Count Andrassy thereupon stated that inasmuch as England could not be counted upon in the emergency which was obviously certain to arive, it would be necessary to make some other combination, so that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy might not be taken at a disadvantage when the Eastern Question was reopened by Russia. And the Dreikaesarbund was forthwith arranged, with the results which we all know. The difficulty in which a powerful English Cabinet finds itself when asked to enter into engagements for which the sanction of the House of Commons is essential, is one of the drawbacks which attend constitutional procedure, and they cannot be materially lessened except by such contrivances as those to which the Beaconsfield Cabinet resorted with indifferent success a little later on. But when it is not merely on the possibility of an adverse vote of the House of Commons, of which the opinions and the tendencies are pretty accurately known, that is to be taken into consideration, but the probability that a vote in the dark by several millions of electors who have a way of confounding by their suffrages the anticipations of Conservatives and Liberals alike may change in a day the whole aspect of affairs, the difficulty of carrying on negotiations with Foreign Powers and upholding a definite British policy of any kind becomes well nigh insuperable. Even the Afghan sirdars will come to know that the Lord Lytton and the General Roberts who slice up their country into petty principalities in March, may in April be sent about their business, giving place to men of different views of transfrontier policy. Lord Hartington may be of opinion that the Afghan nation is composed of robber tribes distinguished by fanaticism, by craft, by blood-thirstiness, by deceit and treachery, by avarice and cupidity, and he may be lost in wonder why such a country and such a people should have been created by Providence, but as long as he considers that their one redeeming virtue is their indomitable love of independence, his coming suddenly upon the scene as Secretary of State for India while an Afghan war is in progress, is an event calculated to give hope to the enemy and strength to his resistance. The disappointment and anxiety with which the total defeat of the Conservatives occasioned in India was due to an instinctive apprehension of the many and serious perils which a sudden reversal of the declared policy of the State with regard to Afghanistan might so easily give rise. The prudence of Lord Hartington may avert those perils by reducing to a minimum the changes in the direction of our policy which he may resolve to effect. But the immeasurable danger arising from these violent oscillations of the electoral body in the United Kingdom is none the less, because the more prominent of the Liberal leaders of the hour are men of exceptional genius like Mr. Gladstone, or exceptional discretion like Lord Hartington and Lord Granville. The Radical leaders are steadily pressing to the front ; the construction of his Cabinet was rendered difficult, Reuter tell us, because of their claims to be represented in it. The telegrams which we publish to-day show that their claims have been found to be too strong to be wholly set aside. Sir Charles Dilke, the Republican, is to be Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs ; Mr. Chamberlain will probably be President of the Board of Trade ; Mr. Bright —but he is now almost a Conservative as compared with the gentlemen whose names we have just mentioned—is to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Who can tell whether another general election may not make these gentlemen and their congeners masters of the situation, and that the Hartingtons and Granvilles may not yet have to sue to them for under-secretaryships? The difficulty of carrying out any distinct and well-considered line of policy in view of what is now obviously possible is enough to make a statesman of the old far-seeing sort die in despair.

THERE has been a succession of combats between Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. J. M. Maclean in the Elgin Burghs. Of course on such occasions hard hitting is quite *en regle*; no one but a milksop would object to give and take hard knocks, which prove the mettle and the stamina of the gladiators. But what could have possessed Mr. Grant Duff to abuse, not merely his antagonist, but all the Scotchmen in Bombay, and, what is incomparably worse, the *Bombay Gazette* and its readers? Mr. Grant Duff must have been very angry indeed, when he delivered himself of his elegant libel on a number of Christian people, his own countrymen, who never did him any harm :

> Another thing to which I would recall attention is the monstrous statement made by my adversary, that he is the exponent of Scottish opinion in the East. Of course there are bad men in all countries and in all places. There are doubtless Scotchmen in India who have been reading the *Bombay Gazette* for years, and who, feeding upon poison, have grown like their meat, but it is rather hard to generalize from these wretches, and to tell us that the opinion of Scotchmen in the East is in favour of the Jingo Government. Such Scotchmen if they meet, as Scotchmen are apt to do in foreign parts upon St. Andrew's Day, should begin the entertainment of the evening reciting a passage which a famous London pickpocket wrote and recited in Australia, on behalf of his brother-convicts and himself. His words were—
>
> All patriots we, for be it understood,
> We left our country for our country's good.
>
> May none of these Scotchmen, of whom the rival candidate professes to be the exponent, ever revisit their native shores unless they come to a better mind, for if they do they will find few to greet them.

Mr. Grant Duff spent several happy hours in Bombay botanising in the public gardens, and moralising as he drove through our streets in one of the Governor's carriages, and was shown everything worth seeing, not even excepting the transit of Venus, which was timed specially for his convenience. Can he lay his hand upon his heart and say that at that time he looked upon the Bombay Scotch as pickpockets of a sort, and the *Bombay Gazette* as poison? No ; all these bilious fancies arise from the fact that Mr. Maclean has not only dared to invade that "home of indignant wisdom," the Elgin Burghs, but to get the better of the local wiseacre alike in argument and invective and to push him harder with the electors than he was willing to believe possible. Mr. Maclean polled 764 votes on the day of election, and considering that he entered the field so late, that number is a full justification for his enterprise in "bearding the lion in his den, and Douglas in his hall"—in other words, the Duff in his Burghs—and shows that he had reasonable grounds for making the attempt to oust that gentleman, who with every advantage in his favour, polled but 2,082 votes.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner's brief tenure of the first position in the Bombay Presidency, came to an end yesterday, when His Excellency Sir James Fergusson landed at the Apollo Bunder. Short as was his incumbency, however, it was sufficient to show that he had qualities which fitted him for the post. He made himself very popular by his genial manner and social tact, while his business aptitudes prevented the interregnum from being in any way a period of confusion or aimless drifting, as interregnums are wont to be. Mr. Ashburner is now again, of course, the Senior Member of Council. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson has lost no time in notifying that a levée will be held at the Secretariat. The time fixed is 5 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) evening.

THE two following announcements, which quite recently appeared in the same sheet of Bombay General Orders, will serve to show more than anything the changed and improved conditions under which officers serve nowadays, for the Staff Corps has vastly benefitted officers individually, at the expense of the army generally. The first announcement is as follows :—Colonel Creagh, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from the 9th of April 1880, under the provisions of the commutation scheme, on a pension of £456-5, and an annuity of £468,—total £924-5, or about £200 a year less than the off-reckonings. The other statement is in such sharp contrast to this that we give it in the words of the order :—"Lieutenant R. C. Lockett, Invalid Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st May, 1880, on the pension of his rank—viz., £118-12-6 per annum, subject to Her Majesty's approval." Lieutenant Lockett entered the army in 1851, and, having left his regiment for the Invalid Battalion, finds himself after nearly thirty years' service pensioned on the above magnificent sum. By the retirement of Colonel Creagh, the 19th N.I. loses its popular commandant, and the Bombay army an excellent officer. Colonel Creagh was in the Punjab in 1848-49 with the Bombay army column, and was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, the battle of Goojerat, and the pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army, for which he got the medal and two clasps.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR.

BOMBAY received its new Governor at an early hour yesterday morning. The mail steamer Venetia, which brought Sir James Fergusson, was signalled shortly after five o'clock. Early as was the hour, it was not long before the face of the bunder was lined with spectators, and the Governor's bodyguard and a guard of honour of 100 men of the 25th N. I. were on parade. As the minutes passed by, one after another the leading officials of Bombay—Military, Naval, and Civil—drove up, and at about seven o'clock the bunder presented a very bright and animated appearance. The crowd was by no means a large one, but it was thoroughly representative, and included Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans of various classes. The rays of the sun, even at that early hour, were tolerably powerful, but the majority of waiting spectators seemed unwilling to seek the shade, fearing, no doubt, that by so doing they would miss some part of the proceedings. The guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 25th N.I., formed up near the place of landing, whilst the smart lancers of the Governor's bodyguard took up a position close by. The necessary preliminaries having been arranged, a deputation, consisting of the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Superintendent of Marine, the Private Secretary to the Governor, and an Aide-de-Camp, proceeded in a steam launch to the Venetia. Courtesies having been there exchanged, Sir James Fergusson and the Deputation, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Col. Stracey, H. E.'s Military Secretary, and Mr. Rogers, entered the launch, which in a few moments steamed to the shore. The yards of the man-of-war lying in the harbour were manned as the launch passed her. Immediately Sir James Fergusson set foot upon the pier steps, which were covered with crimson cloth, a gun from the saluting battery boomed forth to Bombay the intelligence that its new Governor had arrived. At the top of the steps Sir James was welcomed by the Acting Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and other Bombay notables. Among those present on the occasion we noticed—Sir Frank Souter, C.S.I., Brigadier-General Aitchison, C.B., Major-General Hewett, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the Hon. Colonel Merriman, C.S.I., the Hon. M. Balfour, Messrs. J. H. Grant, H. E. Jacomb, James McNabb Campbell, and J. A. Baines, Civil Servants; Lieutenant-Colonel Wardrop, Adjutant-General, Brigadier General Hogg, Quartermaster-General, Colonel W. Willoughby, Acting Commissary-General, Colonel Macdonald, Secretary to Government, Military Department, Colonel Ponsonby Cox, R.E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Lieut.-Colonel Pottinger, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Sexton, Army Clothing Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Phelps, Acting Deputy Commissary-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Heythuysen, Acting First Class Assistant Commissary General, Colonel Dawson, R.A., Colonel Corrie, R.A., Colonel Chapman, 25th N. I., Colonel Carnegy, 21st N. I., Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, Major Jopp, Assistant Quartermaster General, Major Latham, R. A., Major Brown, 8th N. I., Major Stockley, Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Major Gonne, R. A., Major Cowper, Presidency Paymaster, Captain Barrow, A.D.C. to General Warre, Captain Spencer, Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Middlemass, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain Murray, Adjutant R. A., Captain Seton, Acting Deputy Asst. Commissary General, First Class, Captain Buckley, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Captain Davis, R. A., Captain Yule, Captain Marriott, Captain Lynch, Captain Welch, and Captain Stokes, Adjutant Bombay Volunteers, Captain Walshe, Superintendent of Jails, Captains Carew, Morland, and Brebner, I. N., Lieuts. Simmonds, De Jersey Wood, Elliott, Naatball, Mein, Adams, Moore, Chapman, and Radcliffe, Surgeon-General Fogo, A.M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General Moore, A.M.D., Surgeon-Major Codrington, Secretary to the Surgeon-General, and Dr. Waters, Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Khan Bahadoor Nusserwanjee Jamasjee, the head priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, Khan Bahadoor Behramjee Dadabhoy, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Rao Bahadoor Madhowrao Burvey, Karbharee to H. H. the Chief of Kolapore, Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, and Jamshedjee Cursetjee Jamshedjee. Whilst several introductions and greetings were taking place, the crowd pressed forward, anxious to see what manner of man their new Governor was—a tall soldierly looking man wearing the uniform of the Ayrshire Militia. Dr. D. Macpherson, as the minister of that kirk of which Sir James is a pillar, was one of the first to welcome the new Governor. A few moments after landing, His Excellency entered the carriage which was in waiting, and was driven to the Secretariat.

From the Apollo Bunder, Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by the chief Government officers, drove on to the Secretariat, where preparations had been made for administering to him the oaths of his office. Crimson broadcloth covered the landing steps under the main portico, the ground-floor, the main staircase, and the landing leading into the Council Hall. In that hall, Sir James Fergusson sat at the head of the table, on his right hand being seated the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Kemball ; and on his left His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft. Among other officers present in the hall were Colonel Macdonald, Dr. Waters, Lieut. Christopher, Mr. Gonne, Mr. Nugent, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Mr. J. Pollen, Mr. H. A. Ackworth, Captain Spencer, Brigadier-General Hogg, Quartermaster-General, Colonel Pottinger, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Colonel Maude, Judge Advocate-General, Colonel Wardrop, Deputy Adjutant-General, and others. Mr. Gonne, Chief Secretary to Government, read the warrant appointing Sir James Fergusson Governor of Bombay ; and His Excellency thereupon made the usual declaration of faithfully and loyally discharging the duties of his office. General Warre introduced some of the military officers present to Sir James Fergusson, and the party left the hall at a quarter before 8 a.m. Sir James Fergusson, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Ashburner and Lieut. Christopher, then proceeded in the State carriage drawn by four horses, with out-riders, to Government House, Malabar Point,—sowars of the bodyguard preceding and following the carriage.

The party arrived at Government House, Malabar Point, at 8-20 a.m. A guard of honour was formed up, composed of 100 rank and file of H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under command of Captain Evans. On the arrival of His Excellency at the portico of Government House, the guard of honour presented arms, and the band struck up the National Anthem. His Excellency was received by the Aides-de-Camp in waiting, Captains Radcliffe and Chapman and Subadar Shaik Cassum. The Governor's carriage was followed by a carriage conveying Col. Stracey, his Military Secretary, Mr. Hart, the Private Secretary, and Dr. Waters. Soon after the arrival of His Excellency and suite at Government House, Sir Michael Westropp and the Hon. Mr. Justice West drove up. After breakfasting, the party retired at 10-30 a.m.

His Excellency was present at the Esplanade bandstand last evening, and his carriage was surrounded by crowds eager to catch a glimpse of the new Governor.

The following *Bombay Government Gazette* extraordinary has been issued :—

PROCLAMATION.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 28th April.

Whereas His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, K.C.M.G., hath been appointed by Her Majesty to the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, K.C.M.G., has this day assumed charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken his Seat under the usual Salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey His Excellency the said Right Honourable Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, K.C.M.G., as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

Published by order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a levée in the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday, the 30th April 1880, at 5 P.M.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each : one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full-dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform in evening dress.

The levée will be closed by the presentation to His Excellency of the Native Officers of the Bodyguard and of the Native Regiments at Bombay by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of Corps.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the main entrance.

All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE BOMBAY CIVIL COURTS ACT.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Bill was taken into consideration in Friday's Council.

THE VICEROY'S PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING INDIA.

The Viceroy and suite are prepared to leave India any day.

THE HORSE GUARDS AND GENERAL ROBERTS.

The Horse Guards have protested against General Roberts's Lieutenant General's local rank being conferred without sanction from home in contravention of orders to the effect that such local rank is only given after royal sanction and approval.

DEPARTURE OF LORD LYTTON.

Lord Lytton has arranged to start from Simla in a fortnight's time.

It is probable that the President of Council will assume the charge of the Government, or possibly the Duke of Buckingham will.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF SIR JOHN STRACHEY.

It is rumoured that Sir John Strachey has also resigned the membership of the Council. He will, it is said, leave India shortly. There is considerable speculation here as to the future policy.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

REPORTED VICTORY OF GENERAL ROSS.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

KABUL, April 27.—There are reports that General Ross was engaged on Sunday, and that he beat off the enemy, inflicting considerable loss.

THE AFFAIR AT CHARASIAB.

All accounts agree that the enemy lost heavily on the 25th inst. at Charasiab. The numbers given of the killed and wounded vary from four hundred to seven hundred.

TRIBAL EXCITEMENT IN KOHISTAN.

The tribes are still greatly excited in Kohistan and the neighbourhood.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Marquis of Ripon has been appointed Viceroy of India.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following further appointments have been made :—

Earl Kimberley to be Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Duke of Argyll to be Lord Privy Seal, not Lord President of the Privy Council as reported yesterday.

Earl Spencer to be Lord President of the Privy Council.

The Right Hon. John Bright to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. G. J. Shaw Lefevre to be Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir Charles Dilke to be Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Right Hon. W. P. Adam to be Chief Commissioner of Works.

Mr. Chamberlain enters the Cabinet probably as President of the Board of Trade, and Earl Morley will probably be Under-Secretary of State for India.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The following are the winning horses :—

Petronel	1
Muncaster	2
The Abbot	3

THE WINTER PALACE EXPLOSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 27.

It is reported that the author of the Winter Palace explosion has been arrested.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, APRIL 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

THE OUTWARD MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. S. S. Mongolia, with the English Mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been steady,	
Fair Dhollera	5 7-16
The Manchester market has been flat.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6-3
8½lbs. do.	7-6
40's Mule Twist	1
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78¾
4½ per cent. do.	84¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	51 15-16

ARRIVAL.—Singapore.

AMONG the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer yesterday were the Hon'ble James Gibbs, who proceeds at once to Simla to act as a member of the Viceroy's Council; and Mr. Rogers, late member of Council at Bombay, who has come out in connection with some private business and returns in a month to England.

WE hear that orders have been received for the mobilization of the Bombay Reserve Division at present concentrated in Sind; but that no instructions have yet been issued for its advance to the front as stated yesterday by our local contemporary. It was stated that the 3rd Light Cavalry was in the Reserve at Jacobabad. This is an error, for the regiment is now *en route* to Kandahar, its place at Jacobabad being taken up by the 1st Madras Cavalry.

MR. J. H. GRANT, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, left yesterday by the extra steamer Khiva, which sailed direct for Southampton. In the early part of the day, Mr. Grant made over charge of his office to Mr. Campbell, editor of the *Bombay Gazetteer*. In the afternoon, some of the members of the Municipal Corporation and the chief officers of the Municipality met him and wished him God speed at the Apollo Bunder, whence he proceeded in a steam launch to the Mazagon Bunder, where the Khiva was berthed. The vessel sailed soon afterwards.

IN the month of February last 1,745 emigrants left the port of Calcutta, of whom 492 went to Demerara, 370 to Jamaica, 213 to St. Vincent, and 670 to the French West Indian Colonies.

A CURIOUS fact is noticed by the Revd. Mr. Ayerst in a paper in the last *Indian Antiquary* on the Garo Hill tribes, which is, that they have included Queen Victoria "the mother of the Feringhis," amongst their goddesses, and worship her as they do *Mahadeva*.

THE East Indian Railway and the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have offered to charge special rates to Calcutta during the next two or three months, on consignments for the Melbourne Exhibition, if accompanied by certificates from authorized officials.

HERE is a specimen of Scotch wit. A pamphlet has been largely circulated in Midlothian, which is entitled "Political achievements of the Earl of Dalkeith." It is neatly got up and when opened is found to contain some 30 blank pages. Who, after this, will say that it requires a surgical operation to make a Scotchman understand a joke.

THE death is announced of Major General Ballard, C.B., late Royal Engineers. He had started on a tour through Greece and European Turkey, in order to revisit scenes with which he had formerly been familiar. Starting from Athens towards the end of March, he was, unhappily, almost at once struck down by the sun, and died of apoplexy at Livadia, in Greece, on April 2.

IN consequence of the proposed reorganization of the army in India, *four* troops of horse artillery (not *five* as has been stated) will have to be reduced, and three field batteries and four garrison will be over the strength in this country. This will necessitate a corresponding reduction in horse artillery at home, where it has been considered necessary to keep up an establishment of this very expensive branch of the service equal to that of India.

H.R.H. THE FIELD-MARSHAL Commanding is reported to have been thoroughly satisfied with the Brighton volunteer review. What struck him especially was the orderly demeanour of the men, and their smartness in the streets. "Why, they've actually got sticks in their hands," he remarked, as he noticed the volunteers walking about with this badge of smartness, and without which, in the good old days, no adjutant would have allowed a man to pass the barrack gate.

Vanity Fair says that Lord Derby contributed no less a sum than £10,000 to the Liberal election fund. This must be accepted as a conclusive proof of the sincerity of his perversion, for he never contributed anything like that amount to the Conservative funds. The same paper states that the Liberal party have had the command of no less than £160,000 to spend over the present General Election and asks—whence now was this money derived?

WITH reference to the question of abolishing some of the Commissariat offices, with a view to economise the expenditure of the department, orders have been issued to do away with the Benares and Jullunder offices as independent executive charges from the 1st proximo. Benares and Jullunder will remain in future as outposts of the Allahabad and Umballa Commissariat offices, respectively. These arrangements, it is believed, will effect a present saving of about Rs. 4,000 a year.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 20th April 1880 show that general rain fell in the eastern portion of Bengal in Assam, Burma, Madras and Mysore; there was also slight rain in the Southern Mahratta Country, but none has fallen elsewhere. The threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops is proceeding, the outturn is satisfactory; prices are falling. From Peshawar only is want of rain reported. Agricultural prospects and public health remain good on the whole.

THE correspondent of a London paper tells the following story :—In the crowd waiting for the appearance of Mr. Gladstone I overheard a conversation between two sturdy voters which seems to put the prospects of the representation of Scotland in a nutshell. Said one, "I think a' the Tory members for Scotland will be able tae gang tae London in a first-class compartment." "Aye," said the other, after an appreciable pause during which it may be presumed the situation was reviewed, "and be able to pit their feet upon the seat tae." There was some truth in the prophecy.

A WRITER in an English Society paper says :—From far Simla curious tales have reached my ears of the passing strange doings of that body of august beings, the Municipality. Can it be true that several of the most influential and respectable of the native gentlemen have left Simla on account of the *zubberdust* proceedings of the President of the Municipal Committee, ably assisted, as he seems to be, by the Bahadur Sahib, his Secretary? Is it true that no redress is allowed to complainants, that the local legal fraternity is afraid to undertake cases against the Municipality for fear that delightful station might be made too hot to be comfortable?

THERE is in the number of *Vanity Fair* just come to hand a portrait of General Roberts, who is designated "Bobs." Jehu Junior thus describes Sir Frederick—the son of a General Officer who took a prominent part in the First Cabul War, and who vainly protested against the blind ignorance which culminated in the disaster of 1842, little Fred entered the Service in 1851, and in 1857 received his first appointment to the Quartermaster-General's Department in India. He had been educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe, and was originally intended for the infantry, but he accepted instead a commission in the Bengal Artillery. After twenty-four years in the Q.-M.-G.'s Department he became its head, and, when Lord Lytton became Viceroy, his discrimination led him to select General Roberts for the command of the Punjab Frontier Force in the spring of 1878, and to open to him a field of higher distinction by the gift of the command of the Kurrum Column at the commencement of the Second Afghan War. Though not a heaven born General, he possesses many of the qualifications necessary for success. He is gifted with a boundless energy, he possesses the power of attaching his subordinates to him, and like the proverbial Irishman he has an equal faculty for getting into a mess and for creditably getting out of one. Experience has taught him much, and his good luck has always befriended him in what might have been serious difficulties. He is highly popular among his troops, and is known throughout India as "Bobs." Fortune has been kind to him, and he has received on several occasions strong proofs of his Sovereign's favour.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Men of the Time give the following particulars about the Marquis of Ripon :—

Ripon (Marquis of).—The Right Hon. George Frederick Samuel Robinson, K.G., long known as Earl De Grey and Ripon, is the only son of Frederick John, first Earl of Ripon, better known by his original title of Viscount Goderich, which he bore when he held the post of Premier for a few months in 1827, by Lady Sarah Albina Louisa Hobart, only child of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born in London, Oct. 24, 1827, and succeeded to his father's titles, Jan. 28, 1859, and to those of his uncle, as third Earl De Grey, Nov. 14, in the same year. He began his political life as *attache* to a special mission to Brussels in 1849. At the general election in 1852 he was returned to the House of Commons by his courtesy title of Viscount Goderich as member for Hull, and continued to sit for that borough until 1853, when he vacated his seat to oppose Mr. Starkey, at Huddersfield, where he succeeded in winning the seat for the Liberals by a majority of eighty. At the general election in 1857 he was returned for the West Riding of Yorkshire without opposition. In June, 1859, the year in which he succeeded to the Upper House, Lord Herbert selected him for the post of Under-Secretary for War, and in Feb., 1861, upon the accession of Sir George C. Lewis, he was made Under-Secretary for India. Upon the death of Sir G. C. Lewis, in April, 1863, his lordship, who had shown great efficiency in his subordinate office, took the place of his chief as Secretary for War, together with a seat in the Cabinet. He remained at the War Office nearly three years, and in Feb., 1866, when Sir Charles Wood, now Viscount Halifax, withdrew from the Ministry, he was appointed Secretary of State for India. On Mr. Gladstone's accession to office in Dec. 1868, he was appointed Lord President of the Council, but he resigned that office in Aug., 1873. He was created a Knight of the Garter in 1869. In 1871 he acted as Chairman of the High Joint Commission which arranged the Treaty of Washington; and in recognition of the services he rendered in that capacity he was, soon after his return from the United States, created Marquis of Ripon. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and for the county of Lincoln, was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870, and on April 23 in that year was installed as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, in succession to Lord Zetland. In the autumn of 1874 the Grand Lodge received a communication to the effect that the Marquis of Ripon had resigned the post of Grand Master, and their surprise was heightened to dismay by the circumstance that he did so without assigning any reason for the step. A few days afterwards, however, it transpired that his lordship had joined the Roman Catholic Church, which, as is well known, has condemned Freemasonry and all other oath-bound societies. The reception of the Marquis into the Catholic Church took place at the Oratory, Brompton, Sept. 4, 1874, and his conversion gave rise to much comment in the public journals, both here and on the continent. He married, in April, 1851, Henrietta Anne Theodosia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Vyner, who has been a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and by whom he has surviving issue, Frederick Oliver, born Jan. 29, 1852, now Earl De Grey, heir to the marquisate.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9.

THE electoral contest is now drawing to a close, after one of the most exciting conflicts of the present century, and the result has been such a total rout of the Conservative party as to amount almost to a revolution. They have been defeated along the whole line—in English and Welsh boroughs, large and small, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, and in a considerable number of English counties, some of which have for generations been regarded as invulnerable Conservative strongholds. With the exception of London and the home counties, there is scarcely a district in the country where the balance of losses is not against the Government. The influence of Mr. Cross and of Liverpool have saved the Conservative seats in the South-West division of Lancashire, but taking the county as a whole they have suffered a severe defeat. Even in a "greater London" the Ministry did not hold their own, for they lost seats in Chelsea, Marylebone, as well as the two in Southwark, and only gained one in Greenwich, so that their net loss was three seats. In the English and Welsh boroughs as a whole they lost 73 seats, and only gained 16,—a net loss of 57 seats, equal to 114 votes on a division, which not only swept away the Government majority, but left the Liberals with a majority of over 60 in these boroughs alone. Some of these Liberal victories were won in the South and West, as well as in the North—at Bath, Brighton (where the two seats were gained), Cheltenham, Christchurch, Cricklade, Exeter, Rye, St. Ives (where Sir Charles Reed, the Chairman of the London School Board, has obtained a seat), Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Southampton (2 seats), Truro, and Wareham; and what is still more remarkable, even in many cathedral cities—including, besides the one or two already mentioned, Chester, Lincoln, Norwich, Winchester, and York. The last-named city now returns two Liberals for the first time since the Reform Act of 1832, and Mr. James Lowther, the Secretary for Ireland, has lost his seat. The 15 Lancashire boroughs, which in 1874 returned 16 Conservatives and 9 Liberals, now return 17 Liberals and 8 Conservatives. Besides these contests, Conservative attacks upon many Liberal seats have been successfully repelled; and there seems little reason to doubt that the much-condemned Birmingham "caucus" system, however unsuccessful in London, has in a large number of borough constituencies, been most efficaciously applied.

In the English and Welsh counties also the Liberal attack has been unexpectedly successful. They have won seats in 17 English and in 4 Welsh counties, and in two instances—in South-East Lancashire and in the Eastern Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire—they have won 2 seats. The total number of seats gained is thus 23, and they have only lost one, in East Cumberland, making a gain of 22 seats, where some four or five was the utmost gain which a few weeks ago they expected to achieve. None of these successes, however, have, as already remarked, been obtained in the home counties where the Ministerialists have repelled every attack,—in many cases by very large majorities. In Middlesex, where the Liberals had become very confident of carrying Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Coope, the old members were returned by a majority of over 3,000; but Mr. Herbert Gladstone during the contest won such "golden opinions" by his ability and tact, that he has been invited down to Leeds to address the electors there with a view of replacing his father, who has been returned for that town as well as for Midlothian, and there is every probability that he will be returned. In Mid Surrey, East Surrey, and Mid Kent the Conservatives had also an easy victory, but in West Kent, South Essex, and East Essex the contest was somewhat closer, Mr. Page Wood, the Liberal candidate in the last-named division, being within 200 of winning one of the seats. One of the most remarkable Liberal victories in the counties was in Bedfordshire, where Mr. James Howard, formerly member for Bedford, a tenant farmer's candidate and the moving spirit of the Farmers' Alliance, was, although given the cold shoulder by the Duke of Bedford, the Whig county magnate, returned at the top of the poll, the Duke's son, the Marquis of Tavistock, only obtaining the second place, and the Conservative candidate being defeated. Mr. Duckham, another Liberal tenant farmers' candidate, has replaced a Conservative in Herefordshire; but Mr. Clay, another candidate of this class, has failed in North Northumberland, and Mr. C. S. Read, who has for many years represented North Norfolk as a Conservative tenant farmer's representative, has been defeated by one vote, and this only owing to one of his supporters having written his name on the back of his voting paper, and thus rendered the vote invalid. In South Warwickshire, the Liberals have for the first time for nearly 40 years succeeded in winning a seat, and they have also been successful in East and North Staffordshire, North Notts, South Leicestershire, and East Derbyshire. In Wales the most remarkable success has been in Carnarvonshire, where Mr. Watkin Williams has defeated the late member, the Hon. Douglas Pennant, the heir of Lord Penrhyn by over 1,000 majority. This county has been in the possession of the Conservatives, with the exception of the Parliament of 1868-74, ever since 1832, and whenever a Douglas Pennant has been in the field, he has been successful. The contest has been the Welsh counterpart to that in Midlothian, only there has been even more excitement, and the Welsh mountain passes have been re-echoing to the sounds of bands of music, and the firing of cannon, and have been all alive with torchlight processions and various electioneering demonstrations. Several attacks on Welsh Liberal seats have also been repelled, and up to the present time only three Conservative members have been returned in the whole principality.

As regards Scotland, Mr. Gladstone seems to have almost literally fulfilled his threat of "sweeping" the Tories out of their seats. He has carried Midlothian by a majority of 211, and up to the present time only four Conservatives have managed to retain their seats. Lord Elcho in Haddingtonshire by a majority of 44; Mr. Orr Ewing in Dumbartonshire by the narrow majority of 9; and Sir Herbert Maxwell in Wigtonshire by 46. Colonel Alexander in South Ayrshire held his seat by a larger majority of 247, but the Colonel is personally one of the most popular gentlemen in the West of Scotland, and his re-election was generally expected. He has now realised the wish he expressed a few evenings ago at a meeting of the electors, when he said he hoped they would return him if only to keep Lord Elcho and Mr. Ewing company on their way to Westminster, "for they would be very lonely," All the Conservative attacks upon Liberal seats have failed—including Mr. J. M. Maclean's gallant onslaught on Mr. Grant Duff in the Elgin Burghs—while, on the other hand, with the four exceptions named, all the attacks upon Conservative seats have, up to the latest accounts received, succeeded. Colonel Moray, who was selected by Lord Beaconsfield to move the address in reply to the Queen's Speech in February last, has been ousted in Perthshire by Mr. Donald Currie; Sir W. Edmonstone,—familiarly known in the House of Commons as "the Admiral," who rarely spoke, but like a celebrated First Lord, "always voted at his party's call, and never thought of thinking for himself at all,"—has been defeated in Dumfriesshire; Sir Graham Montgomery, who was only appointed the other day a junior Lord of the Treasury, has shared a similar fate in Peebles and Selkirkshire, and Sir G. Scott Douglas has been ousted in Roxburghshire by a son of Lord Minto. Glasgow has emulated the feat of Birmingham by returning three Liberal members in spite of the "minority vote," and in Renfewshire, although no seat was gained, a third exciting contest between "the two colonels," Colonel Mure and Colonel Campbell, has resulted in the former retaining the seat for the Liberals by a majority of over 470.

In Ireland the Home Rulers have up to the present time hardly been so successful as was anticipated, although they have some substantial victories to show. They have secured about 42 seats; about 16 of which are filled by followers of Mr. Parnell, and the rest by those who acknowledge Mr. Shaw as their leader. Mr. Parnell has offered himself for Cork, and has been returned, ousting Mr. Murphy, who has represented the city for 15 years, but was a "Whig," and therefore the object of Mr. Parnell's special aversion. In Waterford County, Lord Charles Beresford, whose brother, the Marquis of Waterford's, influence was supposed to be irresistible in the county, has been ousted by a Liberal and a Home Ruler, and the Conservatives have also lost seats in Tipperary, Wicklow, and Dublin City, where Sir Arthur Guinness has, to everyone's astonishment, been defeated by Dr. Lyons, a Liberal physician. On the other hand, the Conservatives have gained four seats—at Bandon, Carrickfergus, Coleraine, and Newry. The number of Liberals returned, as distinguished from Home Rulers, is about ten, among the rejected candidates is the eccentric and irrepressible Major O'Gorman, who had offended the priests at Waterford by his opposition to the Sunday Closing Bill, and his tardy recantation did not save him from defeat. Mr. Parnell has now taken him under his wing, and promises to find him a seat in Westmeath.

The general result of the victories of the Liberals is that they will have a majority in the new House of almost unparalleled strength. Their net gain now amounts to 91 seats, equal to 182 votes on a division, and this computation does not take the Home Rulers into account at all. When the more moderate section of the Home Rulers are added to the Liberals, the majority will be overwhelming; and even should there be on any occasion a combination between the Conservatives and the Home Rulers the new Liberal Government will be able to out-vote them by a very considerable majority. The new Premier, whoever he may be, will, in fact, have at his back one of the strongest majorities which ever supported a Minister; and it is this altogether unexpected result of the contest now nearly at an end that makes it, as I have already said, almost equivalent to a revolution.

The composition of the new Liberal Cabinet is a fruitful subject of speculation; but as at present no conferences on the subject have taken place between the Liberal leaders, it is obvious that all such speculations are mere guess-work. It is not even known yet whether Lord Beaconsfield will follow the precedents of 1868 and 1874, and resign as soon as the elections are over, or whether he will revert to the older precedent of meeting Parliament, and abiding a vote of the new House. The *Times*, which is rapidly coming round to the position that the advent of a Liberal Ministry to power is, on the whole, about the best thing that could have happened, advises the Premier to "throw up the sponge at once," and avoid any useless waste of time; but many of the Conservatives are in favour of the more constitutional course, and think that it would be advantageous to the party that the Ministry should have an opportunity of defending its policy in the new Parliament, and eliciting from the Opposition a statement of what they propose to do when they take office. The saving of time by the other course proposed would, it is urged, be very slight; while a debate on a motion of want of confidence in the Ministry would be of great public service. The probabilities, however, are that Lord Beaconsfield will give up the reins of office as soon as the Queen returns from the Continent, and finally retire from official life. As to his successor, opinion is much divided. The prevailing belief is that Lord Granville will be sent for by the Queen; but there is a strong desire among the advanced wing of the Liberal party—who are very strong in the new House—that Mr. Gladstone should resume his old post; and this proposal is strongly supported by the Conservative press, who contend that the electoral victory is entirely Mr. Gladstone's work, and that he is the natural leader of the majority which he has created. It need not be said that this advice is not wholly disinterested; for these same writers have for some time been asserting that a Ministry under the leadership or control of Mr. Gladstone would not exist six months, before it would be shattered by internal dissensions. It still seems to be thought by those who know Mr. Gladstone best that he will accept no secondary place, and that he will either be head of the new Cabinet or not in it at all, although the *Daily News* has thrown out a suggestion that he might perhaps enter the Cabinet without adopting a suggestion which he himself once made to Earl Russell. But it is useless to speculate on what nobody really knows anything about, and the same remark applies to the composition of the new administration, about which gossip is very busy just now. One point on which most people seem to be agreed is that the Radical character of the new Parliament makes it imperative that the advanced section of the party should be duly represented both in the administration and in the Cabinet itself, and offices, it is thought, must at least be found for Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Fawcett, and perhaps Mr. Chamberlain. Another point on which all are agreed is that Lord Lytton's resignation must be speedily expected; and among the names mentioned in connection with the Viceroyalty are those of Lord Morley, Lord Camperdown, and Mr. Goschen, The latter at first sight appears a most improbable appointment; and perhaps the rumour has arisen from the difficulty which will arise in providing for Mr. Goschen under the new régime, as he has taken so firm a stand against the assimilation of the borough and county franchise, to which the next Ministry are irredeemably pledged, that he can scarcely enter the Cabinet until the question is disposed of. Mr. Lowe, who has hitherto taken the same view as Mr. Goschen, has surprised everyone by executing a sudden change of front, and announcing that being a "practical man," he will no longer resist what appears to be the unanimous opinion of the Liberal party, he "bows to the decision," and "hopes the result will turn out better than he has been in the habit of apprehending." Mr. Lowe, people say, evidently means to go into office again.

Two distinguished visitors have recently arrived here, who would at a less exciting time than that of a hotly contested general election have received more attention than has been bestowed upon them. The Swedish explorer, Professor Nordenskjold, whose successful achievement of the North East passage is now a matter of history, was in London a few days ago, but everyone was so absorbed in electioneering that his presence amongst us was scarcely noticed except by a few lovers and patrons of geographical science, and he has now gone to pay a brief visit in Paris, where he is one of the lions of the day. Last week M. Renan arrived in London in order to deliver the Hibbert lectures for 1880, and he has been left very much in the care of the Rev. H. R. Haweis, the well-known Broad Church clergyman, who has been acting as M. Renan's cicerone and introducing him to some of the sights of London and to various literary and artistic circles. A crowded audience, however, assembled at St. George's Hall on Tuesday to hear the first of the French professor's lectures, which deal with the subject of the influence of the institutions, thought and culture of Rome on Christianity, and the development of the Catholic Church. The audience included many persons of eminence in science and literature, and there was a considerable sprinkling of clergy both of the Established and Nonconformist churches, not a few bringing with them note-books in which they made copious entries. The lecture was delivered in French, and it was amusing to notice the effort which many of the audience made to make it appear that they understood the lecturer, and the way in which they followed the lead of the *elite* of the audience in the applause and sometimes the laughter with which the lecturer's "points" were greeted. There will be four lectures in the series, and each will be delivered twice—once in the morning, and once in the afternoon.

A great ecclesiastical scandal, which has been talked about for some weeks, has lately assumed a very definite shape. Canon Duckworth lately resigned his valuable living at Hamilton Terrace on the plea of ill-health, and has, it is understood, "gone abroad." It is now openly stated that the real reason for his taking this step is one of a very different character, which cannot at present be more definitely described; but the resignation of his canonry at Westminster is said to be inevitable. The Canon was a very popular man both in the pulpit and in society, and was in high favour at Court. He was formerly tutor to Prince Leopold, and was generally looked upon as one who was on the high road to some important position in the Church. It was only recently that the Prince and Princess of Wales went to his church to hear him preach, and took luncheon with him afterwards.

The difficult feat of repeating a success appears to have been accomplished by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan with their new comic-opera "The Pirates of Penzance." The piece has already met with great favour in America, but as it is impossible to be sure that what pleases the public in one country will be equally successful in another, the production of the opera in this country excited much interest. By the end of the first act last Saturday night, however, the matter was settled; and the reception given to the piece by the audience at the Opera Comique must have removed any anxiety the authors may have had on the subject. The opera has a strong family resemblance to "H. M. S. Pinafore," but probably that will be rather a recommendation to the public than otherwise. The libretto is full of Mr. Gilbert's satirical humour, and contains some amusing and whimsical caricatures of the old-fashioned melodramas and of the conventional opera librettos. The hero of the piece, Frederic, was left by his deceased father to the care of a nurse, Ruth, with instructions to have him apprenticed to a pilot; but she, mistaking these instructions, "bound him to a pirate,"—a story which she relates in a song which strongly reminds one of that in which Little Buttercup, in "The Pinafore," tells the mistake which made her "mix those children up, and not a creature knew it." The Penzance pirates, to whom the young man was apprenticed, follow their calling in a very humane and gentlemanly spirit. They never attack vessels weaker than their own, and never make captive orphans—a circumstance which is sometimes taken advantage of by their victims; for, as the pirates complain, "the last three ships we took proved to be manned entirely by orphans, and so we had to let them go." At the time the opera opens, Frederic's indentures are about to expire, and he so detests the calling which he has hitherto felt bound to follow that he announces his intention of devoting his future life to the extermination of the band. Ruth, his old nurse who has been "a piratical maid of all work," is to leave the service at the same time; and as she is the only woman Frederic has ever seen, and she tells him she is beautiful, he offers no decided objection to her proposal that he should marry her, until the 24 daughters of a certain Major-General Stanley wander down to the shore, and Frederic sees at once that Ruth has deceived him. He proposes to the four and twenty young ladies collectively, but they all refuse him except the eldest Mabel, a romantic damsel who falls in love with the youngest pirate at first sight. The other pirates then appear and propose in their turn to the 24 young ladies, but this interesting meeting is interrupted by the arrival of Major-General Stanley, who is the *alter ego* of Sir Joseph Porter in the "Pinafore," and sings a humorous "patter-song"—suggestive of the popular aria of "The ruler of the Queen's navee," in which he sets forth his various accomplishments as an officer of the modern school, as perfected by competitive examinations and the Staff College,—the place of the "sisters, cousins and aunts" being taken by his 24 daughters. The Major-General saves himself from the pirates by proclaiming himself "a lonely orphan boy," and is allowed to depart with his daughters. But it is impossible to follow all the whimsical turns of the story. Suffice it to say, that an expedition of policemen, with Frederic at their head, is sent against the pirates, and after some further complications, it turns out that the pirates are all, or "nearly all," "noblemen who have gone wrong," they agree to reform, and the Major-General accepts them as his future sons-in-law. Ruth marries the sergeant of police, whose song, with its accompanying chorus of policemen, "when the enterprising burglars not a burgling," is one of the most striking things in the opera. There is, however, plenty of lively and bright music in the piece, and as soon as the "book" is published, we shall no doubt hear the airs and choruses all over the town.

A sad story has just been made public in connection with "The Children's Pinafore," which was performed at the Opera Comique nearly up to Easter. The clever little fellow, who took the part of "The Midshipmite"—by name Benedict Tacagni—died a few days ago of "acute rheumatism" at the age of 6 years and 7 months. The poor child in his delirium was continually singing portions of "The Pinafore" music, and the last words he was heard to utter were those of the song "He might have been a Rooshen," &c. There can be no doubt that this unfortunate child's life was sacrificed to the public craving for new sensations. The performance of these children was very clever, as well as amusing; but the fate of this poor little fellow ought to make us remember that what may be sport to us may be death to such precocious young persons.

Mr. Byron, as well as Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, has made another success. The new comedy "The Upper Crust," which he has written for Mr. Toole, at the Folly, is full of wholesome genuine fun, although the plot is somewhat conventional. Mr. Toole has a character which suits him admirably—Mr. Barnaby Doublechick, the proprietor of "Doublechick's Diaphanous Soap," by which he has made his fortune, and wishes to obtain admission into "society," for the sake of his daughter Norah. A baronet is at last attracted by Norah's charms, and seeks her hand, but the young lady's heart is not free, having been given to a young architect, named Wrentmore. Some complications ensue, but it all ends happily at last owing to the sudden discovery, just at the right moment, that young Wrentmore is the long lost son of a lord, and Doublechick delighted dismisses the "bart," as he always calls him. The dialogue is written in Mr. Byron's best style and abounds with jokes and drolleries, of which Mr. Toole makes the most. For instance, when the mother of the "bart," objecting to the proposed match, says, "Think of his family!" Mr. Doublechick exclaims, "Wait till he's got one"—and "brings down the house" with laughter.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S CANDIDATURE.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S candidature in East Worcestershire is attracting a good deal of attention, especially now that the contests are thinning off, and the heat of the battle is over. The daily papers give a prominent place to his speeches, and the Birmingham dailies, Conservative and Liberal, are busily engaged in discussing his utterances. At his first meeting which was held at Oldbury on Friday night last, he had a very stormy reception. There was from the first much disturbance, and before Sir Richard had proceeded far with his speech, the platform was stormed by the disturbers, there was a general *sauve qui peut*, some persons were hurt, and the meeting was quite broken up. Sir Richard and his friends, however, adjourned to a more private building, and held a second meeting quietly. Sir Richard said that he had travelled 4,600 miles in 18 days, beating the mail by five hours, in order to meet the electors of East Worcestershire face to face, and had given up an appointment worth £10,000 a year, and more, in order to have the honour of representing that constituency. The Liberal papers in the district at first acknowledged that he was "a candidate worth fighting," and some expressed a wish that he was on the other side; but as the contest goes on, party feeling has become stronger, and he is now denounced as a thick and thin supporter of Lord Beaconsfield's Afghan policy—his recorded "minutes" written some years ago are thrown at his head to show that he formerly condemned the policy which he now approves; and he is held up to ridicule as a man who is "unacquainted with English politics," and to whom it would be a kindness to give "leisure enough to master the subjects which he has had no opportunity of studying." The Conservative papers, on the other hand, speak of him as a man of whom Worcestershire may well be proud, and one of his opponents, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, had admitted that Sir Richard bears "an honoured name," and that every one would be glad that yet another member should be added to the ranks of the members of Parliament who is well qualified to instruct the House upon the great subject of India, the lack of knowledge and interest in which is so great a grievance at this time." Sir Richard's other opponent, Mr. G. W. Hastings, has not been so complimentary in his language, and lately described the ex-Governor of Bombay as returning to England "with his hands red with the blood of the Afghans." Sir Richard of course has replied that he shed no Afghan's blood, and that what he had had to do with Southern Afghanistan had all been for the benefit of the people and not for their injury. One of his journalistic supporters, however, replied to Mr. Hastings in a much more grandiose style. "Mr. Hastings's lips," it said, "are black with libel and his eyes green with jealousy, or else he would have known that Sir Richard brings back only one red hand, and that it is red by the gracious favour of her Majesty, who permits him to exhibit on his coat of arms the red hand of baronetcy." Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, whose arrival in England has scarcely made the stir that he seems to have expected when he left India, has also appeared as an opponent of Sir Richard Temple, and in a letter to the *Daily News* denies a statement made by Sir Richard that the Imperial policy of Lord Beaconsfield's administration had conciliated the people of India. On the contrary, he declares that "there is at the present moment, throughout the length and breadth of India, an amount of discontent, alarm, and invitation, the like of which has not been known for many years." Mr. Dinshah D. Davar also writes to the same paper to inform the electors of East Worcestershire "that every vote recorded in favour of a Conservative candidate will do serious harm" to India, and as to Sir Richard Temple's popularity in India he declares it to be "hollow," and says that he had in India "achieved a reputation of being one who always 'talked for effect.'" As for Sir Richard Temple's prospects of success in East Worcestershire it seems to be admitted by his friends that he and his colleague will have a hard fight; and a Conservative paper remarks that although the Conservatives won the division in 1874 by over a thousand votes, "the country is gone so mad that it would be rash to predict Sir Richard Temple's success."

The number of new men who have been returned at the elections is unprecedentedly large; and a very large proportion of them belong to the most "advanced" section of the Liberal party. Among them is Mr. Bradlaugh, the Secularist, of "Fruits of Philosophy" notoriety, who has been returned for Northampton as the colleague of Mr. H. Labouchere, whom Mr. Levy-Lawson has, by the aid of his uncle's cane, probably helped to a seat in the new House. The Radical journal, the *Echo*, is represented by four of the new members who have at one time or other been connected with it. Mr. Arthur Arnold, its first editor; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, a former sub-editor; Mr. J. B. Firth, the new member for Chelsea, who is a contributor; and Mr. Passmore Edwards, its present proprietor and editor. Then there is Mr. Ashton Dilke, of the *Weekly Despatch*, and brother of Sir Charles Dilke, Messrs W. S. Wright, and Jesse Collings, of Birmingham, Mr. Hugh Mason, of Ashton-under-Lyne, and many others who are Radicals of the deepest dye. The lawyers are more numerous than ever. There are at least 12 Queen's counsel among the new members, and all Liberals, the lawyers having apparently a peculiar aptitude for discovering the winning side; and large numbers of the old legal members of the House are re-elected. Dr. Kenealy, was defeated by Mr. Broadhurst, a Trade Union leader, who is another addition to the Democratic phalanx.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening.
Gaiety Theatre, "The Sea Nymphs" 9 p. m.
Wilson's Circus, 9 p. m.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, awarding scholarships and prizes, Parsee Girls' School, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Venetia (s) from Suez and Paxo (s) from Middleborough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Khiva (s) to London.

ASSAULT.—Shapoor Boman, an Eranee Parsee was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting Rustom Behram.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 24th April, was 48 feet and 7 tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 49 feet and 9 tenths.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The up mail train and down mixed train on the B. B. and C. I. Railway were detained a short time yesterday between the Grant Road and Mahaluxmee stations in consequence of the drainage works now going on near the latter station.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Colaba on view of the body of Corporal Patterson, of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment stationed at Colaba, who was drowned whilst bathing in the Soldiers' Sea Bath at Colaba. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The ceremony of awarding scholarships and prizes to the successful girls of the Parsee Girls' School Association will take place this afternoon at 4 p. m. at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, the chairman of the managing committee, will preside.

THEFT.—Constance Fernand, a Goanese, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a watch, valued Rs. 12, belonging to Joseph Fernand. He was sentenced to receive six stripes.—Manajee Soobajee was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a blanket, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening :—

March	Baron Freenkel	Kuhner.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppe.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette.
Waltz	The Guards	D Godfrey.
Quadrille	Fest	C Faust.
Galop	The Harum Scarum	J Cassidy.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST—Bomonjee Ruttonjee, a money changer having his place of business in Apollo Street, Fort, reported to the Police on Tuesday last that he gave his servant, named Babajee Dadajee, two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, two for Rs. 50 each and five for Rs. 20 each, and asked him to go to the Paper Currency Office and have the notes exchanged for currency notes of the Madras Circle. The servant appears to have left with the above notes for the Paper Currency Office and not to have returned. Upon enquiry he was nowhere to be found. A search is being made for him.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.—Rajunna Jellojee, residing at Camateepoora 13th Lane, reported to the Police on Tuesday last the theft of a silver watch and gold chain attached, of the collective value of Rs. 125. Complainant suspected a relative of his, named Raghoo Khundoo, who on being questioned about the matter on that evening, took a pen-knife out of his pocket and stabbed himself in the neck with it. He had to be removed at once to the J.J. Hospital, where he is now lying under treatment, but he is considered not to be in any danger. Further enquiries as regarding the watch and chain are being made, but no trace of the articles can yet be found.

A RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.—Malsee Asha, a muccadum, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with doing a rash and negligent act so as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, in respect of delivering on board the B. I. S. N Company's steam ship Pachumba, a box containing sulphuric acid, without informing the officers of that vessel of its contents. The acid, it appears, accidentally took fire, but owing to the prompt measures that were used nothing serious occurred. The box had to be thrown overboard for the safety of the passengers as well as of the vessel. The case stands postponed for hearing to Wednesday, the 5th proximo.

THE BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—We hear that several complaints have been made to the Municipal authorities regarding the non-supply of fodder to the animals that are brought to be slaughtered at the shambles, in conformity with the contract given to a Mahomedan in the beginning of the present year. The contractor is bound by the terms of his agreement to supply six pounds of hay to every sheep and goat that is allowed to enter the fair and shelter ground after receiving a fee of one anna per head; but it is alleged that scarcely any hay is given to the dumb animals though, we are told, some rice straw is supplied to horned cattle. The resident superintendent of the Bandora slaughter house is aware of this negligence, but it seems he has no instructions to interfere and enforce the conditions of the contract.

THEFT AT THE PENSION PAY OFFICE.—On Tuesday morning last, when the Pension Pay Office was opened, it was discovered that the apartments had been entered during the previous night by some person. Several books were found lying about the floor and a wooden box, in which Captain Henderson generally keeps money, was lying open on the floor. On his arrival Captain Henderson discovered that a bag was missing from the box which contained four currency notes for Rs. 50 each and some silver money. The box apparently had been opened with a proper key which was always kept in the drawer of Captain Henderson's writing table. This led to a suspicion that some of his own office people had committed the theft. On the matter being reported to the Police, Bhima Kashiba, who is a punka coolie employed in the office and who is generally opening the office every morning and sweeps the place out, was arrested on suspicion, owing to several false statements he had made to Mr. Superintendent Crummy regarding the locking up of the office and opening of it. He subsequently confessed to the crime and pointed out three of the currency notes which he had buried near the office. As to the other note he accounted for it by saying he had changed it at a gaming house in Doongree Cooly Street. Rs. 20 of that amount was recovered by the Police. Further enquiries are being made with a view to the recovery of the remainder of the amount stolen.

THE LATE GENERAL BALLARD, C.B.

WE regret to announce the death of General Ballard, C.B., of apoplexy, at Livadia, on the 2nd inst., after travelling through Turkey and Greece. He was well known in Bombay as Mint Master and Chairman of the Port Trustees of Bombay; and his sudden death in a foreign land will be very generally regretted in and out of the Service of which he was an honoured member for many years.

The late General Ballard was born in 1829 and died in his fifty first year. Arriving in this country in 1849, he served in the Public Works Department, and subsequently went home on sick furlough. So great was his natural predilection for active service that, while on furlough, he took service under Omar Pasha during his campaign on the Danube and was present at the siege of Silistria and the battle of Giurgevo. He also served in the Crimea, and took an active part during the siege of Sebastopol and was present at the battle of Eupatoria and the occupation of Kertch. He served also under Omar Pasha in his campaign in Mingrelia in 1855-56, during which period his gallantry and daring attracted special notice and have been appropriately recognised by Mr. Oliphant in his book on the campaign in Mingrelia. General Ballard returned to India about the time of the Persian Expedition, and having joined the Quarter Master General's Department, he was present at and took part in the actions of Reshire, Bushire, and Kooshab. In 1858-59, during the Indian Mutiny, he served in the Rajpootana Field Force, and was present at the siege and assault of Kotah as well as in the engagements with the Gwalior Mutineers. On one occasion during this period his nonchalant daring and cool disregard of danger elicited admiration. During an action with the mutineers, under a heavy fire on all sides about him, General Ballard was observed calmly and quietly smoking his cheroot under a tree; and the incident was remembered by his comrades in arms for a long time afterwards. He was appointed to the Railway Department, but almost immediately afterwards, that is in January 1862, he took charge of the office of Mint Master at Bombay, being in the following month appointed Commissioner of Paper Currency, which latter office he held for four years. From March 1866 to August 1867, he discharged the duties of acting Master of the Calcutta Mint and Head Commissioner of the Issue of Paper Currency. He subsequently reverted to the Bombay Mint, and from June 1873 to May 1876 rendered very valuable service to the State as Chairman of the Port Trustees of Bombay, taking an active part in all discussions in connection with the Prince's Dock. He was appointed acting Senior Mint Master at Bombay in June 1876 and was confirmed in the appointment in January 1878. His opinions on Turkish affairs were considered to be of great value, and whilst at home on furlough in 1877, he was sent for and consulted both by the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Salisbury. He resigned the Service and finally proceeded home in February 1879, when the following complimentary notification was issued by the Government of India :—

Fort William, 28th February 1879.

Major General Ballard has been connected with the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay for seventeen years, having first joined the Bombay Mint on the 31st January 1862. The Governor General in Council desires now to place on record his high sense of the ability and assiduity with which Major General Ballard has discharged his duties both in the Mints and in the Paper Currency Department. For the greater part of his career, Major General Ballard served immediately under the Government of Bombay, but the Government of India were necessarily even then cognisant of the value of Major General Ballard's services. The more immediate relations that have subsisted latterly between Major General Ballard and the Government of India since the Governor General in Council assumed the direct control of both Mints, has only confirmed His Excellency in Council in his high appreciation of Major General Ballard's merits.

The late General Ballard, while residing in Bombay, took a lively interest in all social movements, and in the Municipal affairs of the city as a Justice of the Peace, for he regularly attended the meetings of the Bench. He was a man of sound judgment, calm, dispassionate, upright in all matters; and was liked by all who had anything to do with him. He leaves behind him a wife, now in England, and a large family. His eldest boy is in the Royal Navy. In respect to his memory, the Bombay Mint was closed at 2 o'clock yesterday when Colonel White, the Mint Master, issued the following notice to his department :—

"It is with deep regret that the Mint Master has to inform all members of the Mint Establishment of the sudden death of General Ballard. Great as a soldier and administrator, he was greater still in the eyes of all who knew him as a noble, disinterested, unselfish man; and the Mint Master is sure that his memory will be cherished by all who worked with him during the many years he was in charge of this Mint."

EXTRA STEAMER FOR ENGLAND.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva, Captain T. Alderton, sailed yesterday for England with the following passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr and Mrs J H Grant, Miss Haydon and 2 children, Mrs Burton and 2 children, Mrs Marriott, Mrs E K Barton, Mrs W H G Clarke and infant, Mrs F C Burton's European nurse, Mr and Mrs H Whymper and 3 children, Lieut-Col W Hickens, Mr A Loughlin, Lieut F A C Claughton, Miss Barnard, Capt and Mrs Oliver, Miss Oliver, Mr E P Smyth, Surgeon Major E Taylor, and Mr E Coole.

For Suez.—Mr J G Watson and Mr C E Mendham.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 p.m. on board the ship Galatea. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. A large launch for any friends wishing to go from shore will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

DURBAR AT KOHAT.

THE Hon. the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab held a Durbar at Kohat on the 15th March. He addressed the Durbaris as follows :—Nawabs, Chiefs and Maliks, I have called you together in Durbar today to thank you for the help you have given the Government during the military operations of the last eighteen months. The line of communication of the Kurram Force lies through this district, and you have cheerfully assisted the Deputy Commissioner, Major Plowden, in doing all that was required to facilitate the movements of the army. More especially I wish to thank Nawab Sir Khawaja Muhammad Khan, Chief of the Western Khattaks, Muzaffar Khan, of Hangu, and Mahammad Amin Khan, of Hangu, for the assistance they have given. Their conduct on this occasion has added to the reputation they have previously gained, and shows that they appreciate the honorable estimation in which they are held by the Government. Maliks of the Zaimushts, you have done well to submit to the British Government. So long as you abstain from those acts which caused your recent punishment, you will be well treated, and will have no cause to regret your submission; but you may be assured that if you again break your engagements, you will again be punished. Nawabs, Chiefs and Maliks, the services rendered during the military operations show your loyalty and good-will to the British Government. But I wish also to impress upon you that, though such services are valuable and deserve acknowlegment, there are other duties of loyal subjects which must not be neglected. Acts of violence and illegality dim the brightness of the most distinguished services, and I expect you as loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India not only to abstain from such acts, but to give every assistance to the Deputy Commissioner in preventing such acts, and in bringing offenders to justice. Major Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner, translated the above speech into Pushtu.

THE DURBAR AT KABUL.

THE correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus describes the Durbar held for the reception of the Southern Chiefs at Kabul :—The Durbar was held in a large tent pitched near the Engineers' Park in Sherpur, the sides of the tent being taken away so as to admit light and air. The Sirdars and Mullicks rode into Sherpur from the city at 11 o'clock, and spent their time until three o'clock in discussing current events and admiring each other's wonderful raiment. They were marshalled in due order in the Durbar tent before four o'clock, Wali Mahomed, Governor of the city, being placed to the right of the seats assigned to Sir F. Roberts and Mr. Lepel Griffin, the Mustaufi and the Nawab Gholam Hussein being just in rear; while Sirdar Hashim Khan, Abdulla Khan, and the other loyal Barakzai princes were given chair on the right. The tribal chiefs squatted on the ground just within the shadow of the tent, while such British officers as chose to attend were seated on the General's left. General Ross, commanding the 2nd Division, and the Brigadiers, with the exception of General Baker, who is lying ill from an attack of fever, were among the British officers present. A guard-of-honour of 100 men of the 72nd Highlanders, with their band, were drawn up—bayonets fixed, and ball ammunition in their pouches—on the road leading from the General's gateway; while small parties of the 3rd Sikhs and 5th Goorkhas were stationed in rear of the tent as an extra precaution. Afghan fanaticism takes, at times, such determined shape, that even in a Durbar a Ghazi might declare himself; and it was therefore only wise to be ready for an emergency. It would have fared ill with any fanatic who might have attempted to amuse himself preparatory to entering Paradise, for the Highlanders, Sikhs, and Goorkhas are too old soldiers to care for a knife-cut when their bayonets are ready for use. Sir Frederick Roberts, with his personal staff, and Mr. Lepel Griffin, chief Political Officer, walked from the head-quarters to the tent; and as the General entered after the usual honours from the guard outside, the Sirdars and Mullicks rose to their feet and made obeisance with true Oriental humility. The scene was picturesque enough, and yet there was a grim touch of irony in the surroundings; for preceding the General, came eight Highlanders with the inevitable fixed bayonets, who opened out on either hand in the tent, and stood to attention in the space between the chiefs and the British officers. Sir Frederick Roberts, native orderlies, and two long-limbed Sikhs, two wiry Pathans, and a pair of fierce little Goorkhas, who are always to be found at the General's heels, took up their places behind him, their bayonets shining out among the gold-laced caps of the staff and the undress uniforms of the officers of the garrison whom curiosity had prompted to be present. After the preliminary shuffling and gathering up of robes, the Afghan notables followed the General's examples and quietly sat down, the Mullicks falling upon their knees and folding their hands in an attitude of great attention. There was not much to attract notice either in their faces or demeanour; they were merely commonplace men, waiting respectfully upon the General's pleasure; but there was presently a stir among them when the names of Surwar Khan, Tahir Khan, and Alim Khan were called out. These three Sirdars were presented to the General by Mr. Griffin, and after shaking hands and making respectful bows they returned to their places. Tahir Khan is a young man of nineteen or twenty, with a sullen expression of face and with none of the dignity of a prince; he might, with a little trouble, be made to look like a decent Kabuli *syce*: but even then he would be a poor figure among his compeers of the stable. Sir Frederick Roberts did not receive any of the tribal chiefs, whose position, indeed, would not have warranted such an attention, but immediately opened the Durbar by a short speech, greatly to the purpose. The chiefs listened silently and with the phlegmatic attention they always show in Durbar, and they cleary understood the speeches. Mr. Griffin spoke in Persian and a Pushtu translation was also read out for the benefit of such as were imperfectly acquainted with Persian.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 27th April 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m, 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·790
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·1
General Direction of Wind*	N, NW, WNW, NW, WNW ESE, WNW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231

* From midnight to midnight.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£175,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bough and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL............Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND................Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... ,, 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads...,, 60 0 per hhd.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS.........................Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... ,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

FOR the convenience of Messes and Clubs we are now importing our MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES. Price

	Cash.	Credit.
1 doz. Bottles..Rs.	15 12	16 8
2 ,, ½ Bottles.. ,,	17 12	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS.
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c.,
ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(of Regulation sizes and weights.)

7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 ,, ,, ,, 150 ,, 120

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
7 ,, by 7 ,,	6 2 0 ,,
4 ,, by 4 ,, for horses	2 0 0 ,,

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard.

Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.

The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.

The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.

Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.

Apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS.
REGIMENTAL MESSES,
THE PRINCIPAL
LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. R. A.	CASH. Per 2 doz. Pts. R. A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. R. A.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. R. A.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton .... (After Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	,, Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	,, Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	La Rose .... (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien..............	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite..........	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles..............	16 8	18 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup......	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light,..........	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves..............................	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

CASH. Qts.	CASH. Pts.		CREDIT. Qts.	CREDIT. Pts.
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies..................	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour.......	20 0	...
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy.........	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth..........................	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

CASH. Qts.	CASH. Pts.		CREDIT. Qts.	CREDIT. Pts.
52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51 8	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine.........	54 0	57 0
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
35 4	...	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER Fine Sparkling	26 3	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry......................	44 0	49 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

CASH. Qts.	CASH. Pts.		CREDIT. Qts.	CREDIT. Pts.
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry..........................	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality].	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]......	24 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine...........	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

CASH. Qts.	CASH. Pts.		CREDIT. Qts.	CREDIT. Pts.
48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior.....	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner..................	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow.......	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hotchheimer, fine flavoure1	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.			CREDIT Per doz Qts. Rs. as
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old..................	gold seal	40 0
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior.....	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 0
28 4	Amoroso, superior..........................	black seal	29
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry.......	black seal	28
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry	pink seal	21 8
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine........................	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour....	yellow seal	17
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior...........	black seal	39
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine..................	red seal	34

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.
36 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature..............	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine,........red seal	20 0	22 0
12 8	..	Spanish Port	13 0	..
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle........	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow ,, ...	6 4	..
...	62 4	Benedictine	...	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best...........	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique.............	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen..	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice.........	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs A		Per doz. Rs A.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy..... •	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour......... • •	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale .... • • • ..	34 8
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale .... • • • •..	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S, Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.
15 0	Cognac. • • • •	15 8
13 8	,, • • •	14 0
11 4	,, • •	11 8
10 8	,, •	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ....Rs. 2 each
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, 3 0 ,,
Do. do. 4 ,, ... ,, 4 0 ,,
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. A.		Rs. A.
8 12	Irish and Scotch Fine Old Pure per Im. Gall......	9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

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	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar Rs. a.	CASH. 13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	CASH. 27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	CASH. 54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla............	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical, Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

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An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices,
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

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In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF KID GLOVES,

BLACK AND COLORED,

5 AND 6 BUTTONS.

BLACK AND WHITE,

7 AND 8 BUTTONS.

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NOW REMOVED TO

RAMPART ROW & CHURCH GATE STREET.

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WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RAILWAY WATCHES.

THESE excellent time-keepers, unsurpassed in solidity of construction, and whose reputation is now established throughout India, are always in stock in the same quality and sizes:

1.	The Nickel Silver Railway Watch............................	Rs. 40
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3.	The Pure Silver Railway Watch..............................	,, 60
4.	The Pure Silver Railway Watch, keyless	,, 70

No trouble and expense is spared in our Manufactory to conserve to these watches their well-deserved popularity.

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In plain nickel silver cases. A really cheap but good watch, calculated only to give correct time, and to be strong and durable. The movement is built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has only been spared there where the quality of the watch would not suffer, such as in the metal of the case, and by omitting unnecessary ornamentation. Therefore its cheapness and therefore its success. Its usefulness as a Campaign watch is fully recognised through the continuous numerous orders we receive from every quarter from the Army in the Field. The Watches are in stock as follows:

In German Silver open crystal face case	Rs. 25
In German Silver hunting case..............................	,, 30
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In German Silver hunting case, extra large strong	,, 32

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WAR!!!
OH WORLD
OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house one every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD."

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED!

FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
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Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.

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BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

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AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,

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A handsome pair of Grey Arab horses, 5 and 6 years, 14-2, high, quiet, steady and good goers in single and double harness, both ride. Rs. 1,200.

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Cures Glandular Swellings
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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HOCKIN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are one bottle, it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.,
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ESTABLISHED 1710.

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CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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FIRE INSURANCE.—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to take RISKS on the most favourable terms.

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THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favorable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT is allowed on all PREMIUMS.

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Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to

£4,049,159 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed.

Fire Premiums for 1862... ....£300,690
,, 1872 ....£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 ......£1,045,143 | 1873 ......£2,645,503
1868 ......£1,579,578 | 1878 ......£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin.............	,, 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........................	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL............................	,, 2,0 0,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............................	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,668,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporations and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums.

Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July 1879. Agents.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A. Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross.

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY—THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Venetia, Commander J. Orman, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 9th inst. She left Suez on the 16th, arrived at Aden on the 21st inst. and left for Bombay on the same day. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr & Mrs Prescott	Mrs Strutt
Col & Mrs Browne	Mrs Collis
Mrs Jacobs, infant and child	Surg Major White
Major Burton	Bandmaster Wilson, wife, infant and 4 children.
Lieut Gould Adams	Mr T Parkinson
2nd Lieut Cracraft	Mr Wedderburns' ayah
2nd Lieut Parsons	Mr McMasters' ayah
2nd Lieut Butchu	Mr and Mrs Secunder.
Capt Gordon	

FROM MALTA.

Lieut Pakenham	Lieut Aucketell.

FROM VENICE.

Mr R Souttar	Hon James Gibbs
Mr Leman	Mr A Rogers
Sir James Fergusson	Major Salmon
Lt Col Strachey	Colonel Duff.

FROM SUEZ—Mrs Johnstone's ayah.

FROM ADEN—Mrs Esmail.

The Venetia passed the P. and O. S. S. Pekin on the 18th April, Teheran on the 19th, Kaiser-i-Hind on the 22nd, and H. M. S. troop-ship Jumna on the 23rd, for Suez, &c.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM 3 TO 9 APRIL INCLUSIVE.]

The Queen has been graciously pleased to summon Viscount Holmesdale to the Upper House by the title of Baron Amherst.

The elections are still proceeding in the counties, where the Liberals have added considerably to the successes they had previously achieved in the boroughs. The total net gain they had secured up till last night was 87 seats, including four wrested from Conservatives by Home Rulers. Altogether there have been returned to the new Parliament 315 Liberals, 193 Conservatives, and 39 Home Rulers.

The contest in East Surrey has resulted in the return of the Conservative candidates, Mr. Grantham and Mr. Watney, by a majority of above 2,000 votes over their Liberal opponents.

In South-East Lancester, Mr. Algernon Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Mr. Hardcastle, the second Conservative candidate, have both been rejected.

The contest in South West Lancashire has resulted in the election of Mr. Secretary Cross and Colonel Blackburne, the Conservative candidates, who defeated Mr. Rathbone and Mr. Molyneux, their Liberal opponents, by 1,754 and 1,698 votes respectively.

Mr. Cross attended a meeting at Preston on the 7th April to support the Conservative candidates for North Lancashire, Colonel Stanley and General Feilden. Mr. Cross urged the electors of that division to follow the example of their brethren in South-West Lancashire, in order that the Conservatives might be strong enough to watch the action of the Liberals, and check any mischief they might inflict on the interests of the country, both forgeign and domestic.

Colonel Stanley addressed the electors of North Lancashire yesterday at Ulverston, expressing a hope that, next to a good Conservative majority, they would secure a good Liberal majority in the House of Commons, in order that the new Government might be able to dispense with the aid of crotchetty factions.

Lord Hartington delivered the last of his election speeches in North-East Lancashire, at Burnley, on the 7th April. He repeated his strictures on the foreign policy of the Government, and, referring next to Ireland, declared that a Liberal Ministry would approach Irish questions in a spirit of justice and conciliation.

Lord Hartington was prevented by indisposition from attending a meeting in Preston yesterday in support of the Liberal candidate for North Lancashire.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Hawarden Castle from Scotland on the 8th April.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone met with a hearty reception from the people of Hawarden on his return home from his candidature in Middlesex. An address was also presented on the same day to Mr. Gladstone by the Hawarden Mechanics' Institute, congratulating him on his success in Mid Lothian.

The Duchess of Newcastle was married, on the 7th instant, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris, to Mr. T. T. Hohler.

A banquet was given on the 7th night at Willis's Rooms under the presidency of Lord Cadogan, in honour of the Hon. T. McIlwraith, Prime Minister and Treasurer of the Colony of Queensland.

The Centenary of Dr. Channing, the eminent American philanthropist and divine, was celebrated on the 7th instant, at a public meeting in St. James's hall.

Coroner's inquests have been held in Burmingham on four persons who have died since the election from political excitement.

OBITUARY— Maj.-Gen. J. W. Hicks, Ben. Ret.; Rev. J. M. Thomson, Senior Chaplain, Bengal Establishment; General W. C. McLeod, Mad. Inf. Ret.; Major C. F. Kirby, Mad. Ret.; General G. Staunton, C.B.; General W. E. D. Broughton, R.E.; Alderman M. Smith, Mayor of Halifax; Alderman G. Baines, of Leicester; J. G. H. Pownall, J.P. and D.L., Chairman Middlesex Sessions; Lady Camoys; Lady Codrington; Lady Haines (wife of Com-in-Chief in India); J. T. Clifton, late M.P.; N. P. Leader, J.P. for Cork.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Prince Bismarck's application to the Emperor for permission to resign the office of Chancellor is still the chief topic of interest at Berlin. It is understood that, in addition to the late adverse vote of the Federal Council on the Imperial Stamp Duties Bill, the Prince assigns his ill-health as a motive for wishing to be relieved of his post. The Emperor has declined to accept the Chancellor's resignation, expressing a hope that the constitutional difficulty in regard to the Federal Council will be satisfactorily solved.

The Emperor William has recovered from his recent indisposition.

The contemplated meeting of Queen Victoria and the German Emperor will not now take place, in consequence of events in England having tended to hasten Her Majesty's return to her own dominions.

The Archbishop of Tours and his suffragans have addressed to President Grevy a protest against the anti-Jesuit decrees.

A new Bulgarian Ministry has been formed, with M. Zankoff as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Queen of Greece has given birth to a daughter.

The *Herold*, of St. Petersburg, states that Russia intends very shortly to despatch five large war vessels to Chinese waters for the protection of Russian interests.

The Russian troops in Southern Siberia have, it is said, been ordered to march immediately to the Chinese frontier.

It is announced that a change for the better has occurred in the health of the Empress of Russia.

A printing office at Smolensk has been closed by the police, and one of the proprietors arrested, papers tending to compromise him having been discovered when the last secret press was seized in St. Petersburg.

Bands of Greek and Bulgarian marauders are now making raids in the neighbourhood of Salonica, burning and plundering the property of the Mahomedan population. Small detachments of troops have been sent to the most exposed localities, but they have failed to restore confidence.

A Commission has been appointed at Cairo to supervise the registration and assessment of land.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, in opening the Legislative Assembly on the 5th instant, urged the necessity of placing legislative restriction on Chinese immigration.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R Ewing, B Uncov	Lieut G A Collins, B S C
Mr W Siddons, B Uncov	Conductor J Keane, B
Mr C E Pitman, B Uncov	Mr J R Thomas, Bo Uncov
Mr W A Campbell, B Uncov	Lieut Col W Christie, R M Eng
Colonel E L Earle, B Ret	Mr J Jones, Bo Uncov
Lieut Col W Winson, B S C	Mr T M Filgate, Bo Uncov.
Maj E G Lillingston, B S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr K E Symons, B Uncov, 4 mo. Lieut Col J S D Bolton, B S C, 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut Col S F McGillivray, Bo S C. Mr J McGill, B Uncov.

CASUALTIES—Major-General J W Hicks, Bengal Retired, April 4; the Rev J M Thomson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, March 28; General W C McLeod, Madras Infantry Retired, April 4; Major C F Kirby, Madras Retired, April 4.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

(*Globe*, April 9.)

MEMBERS RETURNED.

ENGLAND.

Constituencies.	Members.	C.	L.	Con. Gains.	Lib. Gains.
Abingdon	J C Clarke	—	1	—	—
Andover	*F W Buxton	—	1	—	1
Ashton-under-Lyne	*Hugh Mason	—	1	—	1
Aylesbury	‡Sir N de Rothschild	—	1	—	1
	G W Russell	—	1	—	1
Banbury	B Samuelson	—	1	—	—
Barnstaple	*Sir W Carden	1	—	1	—
	Visct Lymington	—	1	—	—
Bath	Sir A Hayter	—	1	—	—
	* E Wodehouse	—	1	—	1
Bedford	S Whitbread	—	1	—	—
	* C Magniac	—	1	—	1
Bedfordshire	* J. Howard	—	1	—	1
	Marquis of Tavistock	—	1	—	—
Bewdley	C. Harrison	—	1	—	—
Berwick	Sir D Marjoribanks	—	1	—	—
	* Hon H Strutt	—	1	—	1
Birkenhead	D McIver	—	1	—	1
Birmingham	J Bright	—	1	—	—
	P H Muntz	—	1	—	—
	J. Chamberlain	—	1	—	—
Blackburn	W E Brigs	—	1	—	—
	* W Coddington	1	—	—	—
Bodmin	Hon E Leveson-Gower	—	1	—	—
Bolton	J K Cross	—	1	—	—
	* J Thomasson	—	1	—	1
Boston	T Garfit	1	—	—	—
	W J Ingram	—	1	—	—
Bradford	W E Forster	—	1	—	—
	* A Illingworth	—	1	—	1
Bridport	* C N Warton	1	—	1	—
Bridgnorth	W. H. Foster	1	—	—	—
Brighton	* J. R. Holland	1	—	1	—
	* W T Marriott	—	1	—	1
Bristol	S Morley	—	1	—	—
	L Fry	—	1	—	—
Buckingham	* Sir H Verney	—	1	—	1
Burnley	P Rylands	—	1	—	—
Bury St Edmds	* J A Hardcastle	—	1	—	1
	E Greene	1	—	—	—
Bury [Lanc.]	R N Philips	—	1	—	—
Daine	Lord E Fitzmaurice	—	1	—	—
Cambridgeshire	H B Rodwell	1	—	—	—
	E Hicks	1	—	—	—
	H B Brand	—	1	—	—
Cambridge	*W Fowler	—	1	—	1
	*H Shield	—	1	—	1
Cambridge Univ.	S H Walpole	1	—	—	—
	A Beresford-Hope	1	—	—	—
Canterbury	Hon G Hardy	1	—	—	—
	R P Laurie	1	—	—	—
Carlisle	R Fergusson	—	1	—	—
	Sir W Lawson	—	1	—	—
Chatham	J E Gorst	1	—	—	—
Chelsea	Sir C Dilke	—	1	—	—
	*J B Firth	—	1	—	1
Cheltenham	*Bn De Ferrieres	—	1	—	1
Cheshire, West	Sir P de M Egerton	1	—	—	—
	Hon W E Tollmache	1	—	—	—
Chester	J G Dodson	—	1	—	—
	*Hon. Beilby Lawrey	—	1	—	1
Chichester	Lord H Lennox	1	—	—	—
Chippenham	G Goldney	1	—	—	—
Christchurch	*H Davey	—	1	—	1
Cirencester	Chester Master	1	—	—	—
Clitheroe	*R Fort	—	1	—	1
Cockermouth	* E Waugh	—	1	—	—
Colchester	* R K Causton	—	1	—	1
	* W Willis	—	1	—	1
Cornwall, West	Sir J St Aubyn	—	1	—	—
	A P Vivian	—	1	—	—
Coventry	Sir H M Jackson	—	1	—	—
	*W H Wills	—	1	—	1
Cricklade	*Profr Maskelyne	—	1	—	1
	Sir D Gooch	1	—	—	—
Cumberland, East	*Sir R Musgrave	1	—	1	—
	E S Howard	—	1	—	—
Cumberland, West	*D Ainsworth	—	1	—	1
	Hon. P. Wyndham	1	—	—	—
Darlington	* T Fry	—	1	—	—
Derby	M T Bass	—	1	—	—
	S Plimsoll	—	1	—	—
Derbyshire, East	* A Barnes	—	1	—	1
	Adm Hon F Egerton	—	1	—	—
Derbyshire, S.	Sir H Wilmot	1	—	—	—
	T W Evans	—	1	—	—
Devizes	Sir T Bateson	1	—	—	—
Devon, North	Sir S H Northcote	1	—	—	—
	Sir T D Acland	—	1	—	—
Devon, South	Sir Massey Lopes	1	—	—	—
	J Carpenter Garnier	1	—	—	—
Devonport	J H Pulston	1	—	—	—
	Capt. G Price	1	—	—	—
Dewsbury	Serjeant Simon	—	1	—	—
Dorset	J Floyer	1	—	—	—
	Hon. E H Digby	1	—	—	—
	Hon. W Portman	—	1	—	—
Dorchester	W Brymer	1	—	—	—
Dover	C K Freshfield	1	—	—	—
	Major Dickson	1	—	—	—
Droitwich	J Corbett	—	1	—	—
Dudley	H B Sheridan	—	1	—	—
Durham City	* T C Thompson	—	1	—	—
	F Herschell	—	1	—	—
Durham, South	J W Pease	—	1	—	—
	*Hon F W Lambton	—	1	—	—
Essex, East	J Round	1	—	—	—
	Colonel Brise	1	—	—	—
Essex, South	T C Baring	1	—	—	—
	W T Makins	1	—	—	—
Essex, West	Sir H S Ibbetson	1	—	—	—
	Lord E Cecil	1	—	—	—
Evesham	*D R Ratcliff	—	1	—	1
Eye	*A Bartlett	1	—	—	—
Exeter	* E Johnson	—	1	—	1
	* H S Northcote	1	—	—	—
Falmouth	D J Jenkins	—	1	—	—
	*R B Brett	—	1	—	—
Finsbury	Sir A Lusk	—	1	—	—
	‡McCullagh Torrens	—	1	—	—
Frome	H B Samuelson	—	1	—	—
Gateshead	W H James	—	1	—	—
Gloucester City	*T Robinson	—	1	—	1
	C J Monk	—	1	—	—
Gloucestershire, E.	Sir M Hicks-Beach	1	—	—	—
	R Yorke	1	—	—	—
Grantham	*C S Roundell	—	1	—	1
	*J W Mellor	—	1	—	1
Gravesend	*T Bevan	—	1	—	1
Greenwich	T W Boord	1	—	—	—
	*Baron H de Worms	1	—	1	—
Grimsby	* E Heneage	—	1	—	—
Guilford	Denzil Onslow	1	—	—	—
Hackney	Professor Fawcett	—	1	—	—
	J Holms	—	1	—	—
Halifax	James Stansfeld	—	1	—	—
	J D Hutchinson	—	1	—	—
Hants, South	Lord H Scott	1	—	—	—
	*F. Compton	1	—	1	—
Hants, North	G Sclater-Booth	1	—	—	—
	W W B Beach	1	—	—	—
Hartlepool	*‡T. Richardson	—	1	—	—
Harwhich	*Sir H Tyler	1	—	—	—
Hastings	*C Murray	1	—	1	—
	T Brassey	—	1	—	—
Helston	*W. Molesworth St. Aubyn	1	—	1	—
Hertford	A J Balfour	1	—	—	—
Horsham	*Sir H Fletcher	1	—	1	—
Huntingdon	Vis. Hinchingbrook	1	—	—	—
Hythe	‡Sir E. Watkin	—	1	—	—
Hertfordshire	Able Smith	1	—	—	—
	T F Halsey	1	—	—	—
	Hon. H Cowper	—	1	—	—
Hereford City	*J Pulley	—	1	—	1
	*R T Reid	—	1	—	1
Herefordshire	Sir J. R. Bailey	1	—	—	—
	M. T. Biddulph	—	1	—	—
	*T. Duckham	—	1	—	1
Huddersfield	E. A. Leatham	—	1	—	—
Hull	‡C M Norwood	—	1	—	—
	C H. Wilson	—	1	—	—
Huntingdonshire	*Capt. W. H. Fellowes	1	—	—	—
	†Lord D. Gordon	—	1	—	—
Ipswich	T. C. Cobbold	1	—	—	—
	*J. Collings	—	1	—	1
Kendal	J. Whitwell	—	1	—	—
Kent, Mid	Sir W. Hart Dyke	1	—	—	—
	*Sir E. Filmer	1	—	—	—
Kent, West	Sir C. Mills	1	—	—	—
	Viscount Lewisham	1	—	—	—
Kidderminster	*J Brinton	—	1	—	1
King's Lynn	*Sir W Ffolkes	—	1	—	1
	Hon. R Bourke	1	—	—	—
Knaresborough	*Sir H.M.Thompson	—	1	—	1
Lambeth	J. C Lawrence	—	1	—	—
	W. McArthur	—	1	—	—
Lancashire, S.E.	*R. Leake	—	1	—	1
	*W. Agnew	—	1	—	1
Lancashire, S W	R A Cross	1	—	—	—
	Col Blackburne	1	—	—	—
Launceston	Sir H Giffard	1	—	—	—
Leeds	†W E Gladstone	—	1	—	1
	J Barron	—	1	—	—
	*W L Jackson	1	—	—	—
Leicester	P Taylor	—	1	—	—
	A McArthur	—	1	—	—
Leicestershire, S.	*T T Paget	—	1	—	1
	A Pell	1	—	—	—
Leominster	*J Rankin	1	—	1	—
Lewes	W L Christie	1	—	—	—
Lichfield	Colonel Dyott	1	—	—	—
Lincoln	C Seely	—	1	—	—
	*J H Palmer	—	1	—	1
Lincolnshire, Mid	Hon E Stanhope	1	—	—	—
	H Chaplin	1	—	—	—
Liskeard	L Courtney	—	1	—	—
Liverpool	Viscount Sandon	1	—	—	—
	E Whitley	1	—	—	—
	*Lord Ramsay	—	1	—	—
London City of	Alderman Cotton	1	—	—	—
	*Alderman Fowler	1	—	—	—
	J G Hubbard	1	—	—	—
	*Ald W Lawrence	—	1	—	—
London University	R Lowe	—	1	—	—
Ludlow	Hon G W Clive	1	—	—	—
Lymington	Col Kennard	1	—	—	—
Macclesfield	W C Brocklehurst	—	1	—	—
	D Chadwick	—	1	—	—
Maidstone	*Major Ross	1	—	1	—
	*Captain Aylmer	1	—	1	—
Maldon	G C Courtauld	—	1	—	—
Malmesbury	W Powell	1	—	—	—
Malton	Hon C Fitzwilliam	—	1	—	—
Manchester	*J Slagg	—	1	—	—
	Jacob Bright	—	1	—	—
	Hugh Birley	1	—	—	—
Marlborough	Lord C Bruce	—	1	—	—
Marlow	*Col O Williams	1	—	—	—
Marylebone	Sir T Chambers	—	1	—	—
	*D Grant	—	1	—	1
Middlesex	Lord G Hamilton	1	—	—	—
	O Coope	1	—	—	—
Middlesbrough	Isaac Wilson	—	1	—	—
Midhurst	Sir H Holland	1	—	—	—
Monmouth Boro's	*H C Carbutt	—	1	—	1
Monmouthshire	Hon F C Morgan	1	—	—	—
	*J Rolls	1	—	—	—
Morpeth	Thomas Burt	—	1	—	—
Newark	T Earp	—	1	—	—
	*W N Nicholson	1	—	1	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	‡J Cowen	—	1	—	—
	*Ashton Dilke	—	1	—	1
Newcastle-under-Lyme	*C D Hudson	1	—	1	—
	W S Allen	—	1	—	—
Newport, (I W)	C C Clifford	—	1	—	—
Norfolk-North	Sir E Lacon	1	—	—	—
	E Birkbeck	1	—	—	—
Norfolk-South	Sir R J Buxton	1	—	—	—
	*R T Gordon	—	1	—	1
Northampton	*H Labouchere	—	1	—	1
	*C Bradlaugh	—	1	—	1
Northamptonshire (South)	Sir R Knightley	1	—	—	—
	Maj F W Cartwright	1	—	—	—
Northallerton	G W Elliot	1	—	—	—
Northumberland, North	Earl Percy	1	—	—	—
	Sir M W Ridley	1	—	—	—
Norwich	*J Tillett	—	1	—	1
	J Colman	—	1	—	—
Nottingham	*C Seeley	—	1	—	1
Notts, North	*C S Foljambe	—	1	—	—
	Lord Galway	1	—	—	—
	*J S Wright	—	1	—	1
Oldham	J T Hibbert	—	1	—	1
	*Hon L Stanley	—	1	—	1
Oxford (Univ)	Rt Hn J R Mowbray	1	—	—	—
	J Gilbert Talbot	1	—	—	—
Oxfordshire	Col North	1	—	—	—
	Col E Harcourt	1	—	—	—
	W C Cartwright	—	1	—	—
Oxford	Sir W Harcourt	—	1	—	—
	*J W Chitty	—	1	—	1
Petersborough	Hn J W Fitzwilliam	—	1	—	—
	*G H Whalley	—	1	—	—
Petersfield	*W Nicholson	—	1	—	1
Plymouth	E Bates	1	—	—	—
	*P MacLiver	—	1	—	1
Pontefract	Hugh Childers	—	1	—	—
	*S Woolf	—	1	—	1
Poole	*C Shreiber	1	—	1	—
Portsmouth	Hon T C Bruce	1	—	—	—
	†Sir H D Wolff	1	—	—	—
Preston	Sir J Holker	1	—	—	—
	E Hermon	1	—	—	—
Reading	G Palmer	—	1	—	—
	G Shaw-Lefevre	—	1	—	—
Retford	F J S Foljambe	—	1	—	—
	*F T Mappin	—	1	—	1
Richmond	Hon C J Dundas	—	1	—	—
Ripon	†G J Goschen	—	1	—	—
Rochdale	T B Potter	—	1	—	—
Rochester	A J Otway	—	1	—	—
	*R Leigh	1	—	1	—
Rye	*F A Inderwick	—	1	—	1
Rutland	G J Noel	1	—	—	—
	G H Finch	1	—	—	—
Salford	*B Armitage	—	1	—	1
	*A Arnold	—	1	—	1
Salisbury	*W H Grenfell	—	1	—	—
	*P Edwards	—	1	—	1
Sandwich	E K-Hugessen	—	1	—	—
	H A Brassey	—	1	—	—
Scarborough	Sir H Johnstone	—	1	—	—
	*W S Caine	—	1	—	1
Shaftesbury	*Capt S Glyn	—	1	—	1
Sheffield	A J Mundella	—	1	—	—
	*C S Wortley	1	—	1	—
Shoreham	Sir W W Burrell	1	—	—	—
	*R Loder	1	—	—	—
Somerset, East	Sir P Miles	1	—	—	—
	Lord Brooke	1	—	—	—
Somerset, West	Maj Vaughan Lee	1	—	—	—
	F Bisset	1	—	—	—
South Shields	J C Stevenson	—	1	—	1
Shrewsbury	C Cotes	—	1	—	—
	H Robertson	—	1	—	—
Shropshire (N)	Viscount Newport	1	—	—	—
	Stanley Leighton	1	—	—	—
Stafford	*B M'Laren	—	1	1	—
	A Macdonald	—	1	—	—
Staffordshire, N.	*J Y Craig	—	1	—	1
	*H T Davenport	1	—	—	—
Stamford	*M Buszard	—	1	—	1
Stockport	F Pennington	—	1	—	—
	C H Hopwood	—	1	—	—
Stock-on-Trent	*W Woodall	—	1	—	—
	*H Broadhurst	—	1	—	1
Stroud	W J Stanton	—	1	—	—
	*H R Brand	—	1	—	—
Suffolk, West	J Thornhill	1	—	—	—
	W Biddell	1	—	—	—
Sunderland	E T Gourley	—	1	—	—
	Sir H Havelock	—	1	—	—
Southwark	*T Rogers	—	1	—	1
	*A Cohen	—	1	—	1
Sussex, West	Sir W Barttelot	1	—	—	—
	Earl of March	1	—	—	—
Surrey, West	G Cubitt	1	—	—	—
	*Hon S J Brodrick	1	—	—	—
Somerset, Mid	R H Paget	1	—	—	—
	W Gore-Langton	1	—	—	—
Southampton	*H Lee	—	1	—	—
	*C P Butt	—	1	—	1
Staffordshire, East	M A Bass	—	1	—	1
	*H Wiggin	—	1	—	1
Staleybridge	*W Summers	—	1	—	1
St Ives	*Sir C Reed	—	1	—	1
Stockton	J Dodds	—	1	—	1
Suffolk, East	Lord Rendlesham	1	—	—	—
	Col F S Barne	1	—	—	—
Surrey, East	W Grantham	1	—	—	—
	J Watney, jun	1	—	—	—
Surrey, Mid	Sir H Peek	1	—	—	—
	Sir T Lawrence	1	—	—	—
Tamworth	H Bass	—	1	—	—
	*J S Balfour	—	1	—	1
Taunton	Sir W Palliser	1	—	1	—
	Sir H James	—	1	—	—
Tavistock	Lord A Russell	—	1	—	—
Tewkesbury	W E Price	—	1	—	—
Thirsk	*Hon P Dawney	1	—	—	—
Tiverton	Sir J Amory	—	1	—	—
	W N Massey	—	1	—	—
Tower Hamlets	*Professor Bryce	—	1	—	—
	Captain Ritchie	1	—	—	—
Truro	*E B Willyams	1	—	—	—
	Sir McGarel-Hogg	1	—	—	—
Tynemouth	‡T E Smith	—	1	—	—
Wakefield	*R B Mackie	—	1	—	1
Walsall	Sir C Forster	—	1	—	—
Wallingford	W Wren	—	1	—	1
Wareham	*M E Guest	—	1	—	—
Warrington	* J G M'Minnies	—	1	—	1
Warwick	‡Arthur W Peel	—	1	—	—
	G W Repton	1	—	—	—
Warwickshire, N.	C N Newdegate	1	—	—	—
	W B Davenport	1	—	—	—
Warwickshire, S.	Sir J E Wilmot	1	—	—	—
	*Hon G Leigh	—	1	—	1
Wednesbury	A Brogden	—	1	—	—
Wenlock	A H Brown	—	1	—	—
	C W Forester	1	—	—	—
Westbury	*C N Phipps	1	—	1	—
Westminster	W H Smith	1	—	—	—
	Sir C Russell	1	—	—	—
Westmorland	Earl of Bective	1	—	—	—
	Hon W Lowther	1	—	—	—
Weymouth	H Edwards	—	1	—	—
	Sir F Johnstone	1	—	—	—
Whitby	*A Pease	—	1	—	—
Whitehaven	G F C Bentinck	1	—	1	—
Wigan	Lord Lindsay	1	—	—	—
	T Knowles	1	—	—	—
Wilts, South	Lord H Thynne	1	—	—	—
	Visct. Folkestone	1	—	—	—
Wilton	Hon S Herbert	1	—	—	—
Winchester	*Lord Baring	—	1	—	1
	*R Moss	1	—	—	—
Windsor	R R Gardner	1	—	—	—
Wolverhampton	C P Villiers	—	1	—	—
	*H H Fowler	—	1	—	—
Woodstock	Lord R Churchill	1	—	—	—
Worcester City	T R Hill	—	1	—	—
	*A McIntyre	—	1	—	1
Worcestrshire W.	Sir E A Lechmere	1	—	—	—
	*F. M Knight	—	1	—	—
Wycombe, High	Hn W H Carington	—	1	—	—
Yorkshire (East Riding)	C Sykes	1	—	—	—
	Col W H Broadley	1	—	—	—
Yorkshire, North Riding	Viscount Helmsley	1	—	—	—
	F A Millbank	—	1	—	—
York	*R Creyke	—	1	—	—
	*J J Leeman	—	1	—	1
Yorkshire (West Riding) (Eastern Division)	*Sir A Fairbairn	—	1	—	1
	*Sir J Ramsdon	—	1	—	1
Workshire (West Riding, Northern Division)	Lord F Cavendish	—	1	—	—
	Sir M Wilson	—	1	—	—
WALES.					
Anglesea	R Davies	—	1	—	—
Beaumaris	M Lloyd	—	1	—	—
Brecknock	*C Flower	—	1	—	1
Breconshire	W F Maitland	—	1	—	—
Cardiff	†E J Reed	—	1	—	—
Cardigan Boroughs	D Davies	—	1	—	—
Carmarthen Dist.	B T Williams	—	1	—	—
Carmarthenshire	*W H Powell	—	1	—	1
	Visct Emlyn	1	—	—	—
Carnarvon	W B Hughes	—	1	—	—
Carnarvonshire	†W Williams	—	1	—	1
Denbigh Boroughs	*Sir R Cunliffe	—	1	—	—
Denbighshire	Sir W Watkin Wynn	1	—	—	—
	G O Morgan	—	1	—	—
Flintshire	Lord R Grosvenor	—	1	—	—
Flint District	J Roberts	—	1	—	—
Glamorganshire	C R M Talbot	—	1	—	—
	H H Vivian	—	1	—	—
Merionethshire	S Holland	—	1	—	—
Herthyr Tydvil	H Richards	—	1	—	—
	*W C James	—	1	—	—
Montgomery Boroughs	Hon F Hanbury-Tracy	—	1	—	—
Pembroke	*H G Allen	—	1	—	—
Pembrokeshire	*W Davies	—	1	—	1
Radnor Boroughs	Mrqs of Hartington	—	1	—	—
Radnorshire	*Sir R Green Price	—	1	—	1
Swansea	L Dillwyn	—	1	—	—
SCOTLAND.					
Aberdeen City	* Dr Webster	—	1	—	—
Aberdeenshire, E.	Sir A Gordon	—	1	—	—
Aberdeenshire, W.	*Dr Farquharson	—	1	—	—
Argyleshire	Lord C Campbell	—	1	—	—
Ayr Burghs	*R F F Campbell	—	1	—	1
Ayrshire, South	Col C Alexander	1	—	—	—
Banffshire	R W Duff	—	1	—	—
Berwickshire	*E Marjoribanks	—	1	—	1
Buteshire	*T Russell	—	1	—	1
Caithness-shire	Sir J T Sinclair	—	1	—	—
Clackmannan and Kinross	W P Adam	—	1	—	—
Dumbartonshire	A Orr Ewing	1	—	—	—
Dumfries Burghs	E Noel	—	1	—	—
Dumfries-shire	*R Jardine	—	1	—	1
Dundee	*G Armitstead	—	1	—	—
	*F Henderson	—	1	—	—
Edinburghshire	†W E Gladstone	—	1	—	1
Edinburgh City	D M'Laren	—	1	—	—
	J Cowan	—	1	—	—
Elgin and Nairn	Sir G M Grant	—	1	—	—
Falkirk Burghs	J Ramsay	—	1	—	—
Forfarshire	J W Barclay	—	1	—	—
Glasgow	G Anderson	—	1	—	—
	Dr Cameron	—	1	—	—
	*R T Middleton	—	1	—	—
Greenock	J Stewart	—	1	—	—
Hadington Bergh	Sir D Wedderburn	—	1	—	—
Hadingtonshire	Lord Elcho	1	—	—	—
Inverness Burghs	C F Mackintosh	—	1	—	—
Kilmarnock Brghs.	*J Dick Peddie	—	1	—	—
Kincardineshire	Sir G Balfour	—	1	—	—
Kircudbrightshire	*Capt H Maxwell	—	1	—	—
Kirkcaldy	Sir G Campbell	—	1	—	—
Lanarkshire North	Sir TE Colebrooke	—	1	—	—
Leith	A Grant	—	1	—	—
Linlithgowshire	P McLagan	—	1	—	—
Montrose	W E Baxter	—	1	—	—
Paisley	W Holms	—	1	—	—
Perth	C S Parker	—	1	—	—
Perthshire	*Donald Currie	—	1	—	—
Renfrewshire	Colonel Mure	—	1	—	—
Ross & Cromarty	A Matheson	—	1	—	—
St. Andrews Brgh.	*S Williamson	—	1	—	—
Selkirkshire and Peeble-shire	†C Tennant	—	1	—	1
Stirling Burghs	H Campbell Bannerman	—	1	—	—
Stirlingshire	*J C Bolton	—	1	—	1
Sutherland	‡Marquis of Stafford	—	1	—	—
Wick Burghs	J Pender	—	1	—	—
Wigton Burghs	*J McLaren	—	1	—	1
Wigtonshire	*Sir H Maxwell	1	—	—	—
IRELAND.					
Antrim	J Chaine	1	—	—	—
	*E MacNaughton	1	—	—	—
Armagh	Captain Beresford	1	—	—	—
Athlone	*Sir J Ennis	—	1	—	—
Bandon	*Capt B Bernard	1	—	1	—
Belfast	W Ewart	1	—	—	—
	J P Corry	1	—	—	—
Carlow Borough	*C Dawson	—	1	—	—
Clare	The O'Gorman Mahon	—	1	—	—
	*Capt W H O'Shea	—	1	—	—
Clonmel	A Moore	—	1	—	—
Carrickfergus	*T Greer	1	—	1	—
Coleraine	*Sir H Bruce	1	—	1	—
Cork City	*Ald. Daly	—	1	—	—
	†C S Parnell	—	1	—	1
Donegal	T Lea	—	1	—	—
	*Dr Kinnear	—	1	—	1
Down County	*Lord A Hill	1	—	—	—
	Visct Castlereagh	1	—	—	—
Downpatrick	J Mulholland	1	—	—	—
Drogheda	B Whitworth	—	1	—	—
Dublin City	M Brooks	—	1	—	—
	*Dr Lyons	—	1	—	1
Dublin University	Rt Hn E Gibson	1	—	—	—
	Hon D Plunket	1	—	—	—
Dublin County	Colonel Taylor	1	—	—	—
	Ion T Hamilton	1	—	—	—
Dungannon	T A Dickson	—	1	—	—
Dundalk	*C Russell	—	1	—	—
Dungarwan	F H O'Donnell	—	1	—	—
Ennis	J L Finigan	—	1	—	—
Enniskillen	*Lord Cole	1	—	—	—
Galway County	Mitchell Henry	—	1	—	—
	Major Nolan	—	1	—	—
Galway	* J Orrell Lever	—	1	—	—
	* T P O'Connor	—	1	—	—
Kerry County	R P Blennerhassett	—	1	—	—
	*Sir R Blennerhassett	—	1	—	—
Kildare County	C H Meldon	—	1	—	—
	*—Leahy	—	1	—	—
Kilkenny City	J F Smithwick	—	1	—	—
Kinsale	E Collins	—	1	—	—
Leitrim	*A L Tottenham	1	—	1	—
	Capt F O'Beirne	—	1	—	—
Limerick	R O'Shaughnessy	—	1	—	—
	J Gabbett	—	1	—	—
Limerick County	E J Synan	—	1	—	—
	W H O'Sullivan	—	1	—	—
Lisburne	Sir R Wallace	1	—	—	—
Londonderry City	C E Lewis	1	—	—	—
Longford County	G Errington	—	1	—	—
	J M'Carthy	—	1	—	—
Mallow	*W R Johnson	—	1	—	—
Newry	*H Thomson	1	—	1	—
New Ross	*W Foley	—	1	—	1
Portarlington	*Hon B Fitzpatrick	1	—	—	—
Queen's County	*R Lalor	—	1	—	—
	*—O'Connor	—	1	—	—
Roscommon	*Dr A Commins	—	1	—	—
	*J O'Kelly	—	1	—	—
Sligo County	*T Sexton	—	1	—	—
	D M O'Conor	—	1	—	—
Tipperary	P J Smyth	—	1	—	—
	*J Dillon	—	1	—	1
Tralee	The O'Donoghue	—	1	—	—
Waterford City	R Power	—	1	—	—
	*E Leamy	—	1	—	—
Waterford County	*Hon H V Stuart	—	1	—	—
	*J A Blake	—	1	—	—
Wexford Borough	W A Redmond	—	1	—	—
Wicklow	*W J Corbett	—	1	—	—
	*W McCoan	—	1	—	1
Youghal	Sir J N M'Kenna	—	1	—	—

The names prefixed with an asterisk (*) are New Members. Those in dagger (†) sat for other constituencies in last Parliament. A double dagger (‡) indicates that the Members support the Government upon their foreign policy. All Home Rulers are classed as Liberals.

Liberal gains	108
Conservative gains	23

ELECTION NEWS OF APRIL 9TH.

THE POLLING IN THE COUNTIES.

EAST KENT (2).

Mr. A. Douglas (C)	5,541
Mr. E. L. Pemberton (C)	5,473
Mr. F. F. Davies (L)	4,959

The representation is unchanged. At the general election in 1874 the numbers polled were:—Hon. G. W. Milles (C), 5,424; Mr. E. Leigh Pemberton (C), 5,405; Sir H. J. Tufton, Bart. (L), 4,308. On Mr. Milles becoming Lord Sondes, Sir W. Knatchbull (C) was returned unopposed; and on his retiring in July, 1876, Colonel W. Deedes (C) was elected without opposition.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (3)

Sir R. Paterson Harvey, Bart. (C)	2,956
Hon. T. F. Fremantle [C]	2,790
Hon. Rupert Carington [L]	2,790
Mr. F. Charsley [independent]	796

The representation is unchanged. In 1874 the numbers polled were:—Right Hon. B. Disraeli (C), 3,004; Sir R. Bateson Harvey (C), 2,902; Mr. N. G. Lambert (L), 1,720; Mr. W. Talley (L-C), 151. On Mr. Disraeli being raised to the peerage, a new election took place in August, 1876, when the result was as follows:—Hon. T. F. Fremantle (C), 2,725; Hon. Rupert Carington (L), 2,539.

CARDIGANSHIRE [1].

Mr. L. P. Pugh [L]	2,405
Mr. T. E. Lloyd [C]	1,605

The Liberals gain the seat. In 1874 the numbers were:—Mr. T. E. Lloyd (C), 1,850; Mr. E. M. Richards (L), 1,605.

CORNWALL, EAST (2).

Hon. T. C. A. Robartes (L)	4,018
Mr. W. C. Borlase (L)	3,883
Mr. Digby Collins (C)	2,483
Mr. J. Tremayne (C)	2,033

The Liberals gain one seat. In 1874 the numbers polled were:—Sir C. Rashleigh, Bart. (L), 3,395; Mr. J. Tremayne (C), 3,276; Mr. W. H. P. Carew (C), 3,099; Mr. R. Kelly (L), 2,978.

NORTH DURHAM (2)

Colonel John Joicey (L)	6,233
Mr. C. M. Palmer (L)	5,901
Sir George Elliot (C)	5,092

The Liberals gain one seat. At the general election in 1874 the numbers were:—Mr. I. L. Bell (L), 4,364; Mr. C. M. Palmer (L), 4,327; Mr. G. Elliot (C), 4,011; Mr. R. L. Pemberton (C), 3,501. This election having been declared void, a new election took place in June, 1874, when the numbers were:—Mr. C. M. Palmer (L), 4,256; Sir George Elliot, Bart. (C), 4,254; Mr. I. L. Bell, 4,104. The Liberals have now regained the whole of the thirteen seats in the county of Durham.

ELGIN BURGHS (1).

Mr. M. E. Grant Duff (L)	2,082
Mr. J. M. Maclean (C)	764

There is no change in the representation. There was no contest in the constituency at the last two general elections.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE (2).

Colonel N. F. Kingscote (L)	5,316
Lord Moreton (L)	5,164
Hon. R. E. S. Plunkett (C)	4,640

The Liberals gain one seat. In 1874 the numbers were:—Hon. R. E. S. Plunkett (C), 5,558; Lieutenant-Colonel N. F. Kingscote (L), 4,344; Hon. C. Berkley (L), 4,317.

ISLE OF WIGHT (1)

Hon. Evelyn Ashley [L]	1,986
Mr. B. T. Cotton [C]	1,973

The liberals gain the seat. In 1874 the numbers polled were:—Mr. A. D. W. Baillie-Cochrane (C), 1,614; Hon. Evelyn Ashley (L), 1,604.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY [2].

Mr. H. Law [L]	3,012
Sir. J. McClure [L]	2,912
Mr. S. M. Alexander [C]	2,107

There is no change in the representation.

MONAGHAN [2].

Mr. John Givan [L]	2,239
Mr. W. Findlater [L]	2,008
Sir John Leslie, Bart. [C]	1,734
Mr. S. E. Shirley [C]	1,664

This is a liberal gain of two. In 1874 the numbers were:—Sir John Leslie, Bart. (C), 2,481; Mr. S. E. Shirley (C) 2,417; Mr. John Madden (L), 2105.

ROXBURGHSHIRE [1].

Hon. A. D. Elliot [L]	859
Sir G. H. Scott Douglas, Bart. [C]	849

The Liberals gain the seat. In 1874 the numbers polled were:—Sir G. H. Scott Douglas (C), 789; the Marquis of Bowmont (L), 763.

TYRONE COUNTY [2].

Mr. J. W. Ellison-Macartney [C]	3,808
Mr. E. Litton [L]	3,500
Lord Claud Hamilton [C]	3,452

The Liberals gain one seat. In 1874 the numbers polled were:—Mr. Ellison-Macartney (C), 4,710; Hon. H. W. Lowry-Corry (C), 4,057; Lord Claud Hamilton (C), 2,907.

THE EAST WORCESTERSHIRE CONTEST.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON IMPERIAL POLICY.

DISGRACEFUL RADICAL ROWDYISM.

(*Aris's Birmingham Gazette* April 3.)

Immediately after his arrival in England, Sir Richard Temple (late Governor of Bombay), the second Conservative candidate for East Worcestershire, hastened to address the electors whose suffrages he was seeking, and attended his first election meeting in this country last night at Oldbury. His reception must have been a painful surprise, for the meeting was the most disgraceful that has ever taken place in the district. From the commencement of the proceedings a constant uproar was created by a band of young ruffians, foreign to the district, whose rowdyism was heartily repudiated by the party whose supporters they claimed to be. Uproarious shouting and yelling for the Liberal candidates, together with groaning and hooting for their opponents, prevented the remarks of the speakers being heard beyond the front rows of the audience for some time, and at last the organised opposition grew bolder, and shrieked without intermission.

Sir Richard Temple rose whilst considerable confusion in the body of the room. He said: I left Bombay at four days' notice, and travelled 4,600 miles in eighteen days, travelling with the mail, but beating it by five hours in arriving at London. All this trouble I have taken for the purpose of meeting the electors of East Worcestershire face to face—(applause.) You may ask why I have thrown up an appointment worth £10,000 a year and more, at a moment's notice, to come here. It was for the sake of representing in Parliament such a constituency as that of East Worcestershire, which is not only an agricultural county, but a great manufacturing and industrial county—(applause). But you may say, "Why take Worcestershire particularly? There are other counties, partly agricultural and partly manufacturing." Why, it is because Worcestershire is my native county—(applause). Because I was born and bred here—my father, grandfather, and greatgrandfather before me. That you will admit is a good reason—(applause). Some people say that patriotism means that feeling which makes men look upon their own country as the bull's-eye on the target. To me East Worcestershire is the bull's-eye for the target of the world—(applause). I feel it a great honour to be asked to stand for such a constituency as this. I believe it is such honour as has never been paid before by a county constituency to anybody in India—(applause). Mr. Hastings, whom you have mentioned with such vociferous applause, was so kind as to make at Selly Oak a few remarks about me. Those remarks were reported to me by our excellent friend Mr. Coleman, who lives in Birmingham, but who is really a Worcestershire man—(applause). Mr. Hastings said that I had come back with my hands red with the blood of the Afghans. Now I was connected with Bombay, and had nothing to do with the northern part of Afghanistan where the blood has been shed—(cheers). I have had to do with Southern Afghanistan where no blood has been shed either to redden my hands or anybody else?—(cheers and cries of "What about the Foreign Policy?") I shed no blood in Southern Afghanistan, but I had a great deal to do with that part of the world. In the first place I had to arrange the carrying out of a railway to Candahar—a railway which would bring to India a military security, and that part of the country will be a safeguard against the advance of Russia—(applause); and will bring the produce of Persia, Western Afghanistan, and Central Asia straight down to Western India, which will be a great thing for developing a new kind of traffic, and which will be good for commerce—(loud applause). Further, I had to help in making the Afghans give up plundering and take to honest labour—such labour as yours. Also, I had to get them to obey the law, and to take British money in the shape of wages. This is all the harm that ever I have done to the Afghans—(applause). This, then, is my answer to Mr. Hastings's charge about my hands being red with the blood of the Afghans—("Shame"). In the next place Mr. Hastings said that I had advocated non-interference in Afghanistan when the Liberals were in power, and now that the Conservatives are in power advocate interference. Well, how stands the fact? In the first place I have always said that I should not interfere in Afghanistan if we could possibly help it—(hear, hear)—that we should practise non-interference so long as it may be practicable, but that some occasion might arise, and that if Russia should interfere we must resent it—(applause). That I have said for the last ten years, and that I say still. Ten years ago it is quite true that, as Mr. Hastings said, I advocated non-interference in Afghanistan; but I did so on the condition that Russia should not interfere—(cheers). I still advocate non-interference in Afghanistan upon the same conditions. Now, this brings me to what one of the gentlemen present has just alluded to, namely, the foreign policy. Now, in order to explain the foreign policy in Asia, I should require some coloured maps upon the walls. Well, some day, if you return me to Parliament, I will come back here and give you an explanation with the maps and pictures upon the walls—(cheers)—but even if you do not return me I will come back and give the electors this explanation for the sake of all the kindness and support I have received from my friends on the platform, and for the sake of interesting and amusing you.

At this point it became utterly impossible for Sir Richard to proceed, the noise and tumult in the body of the hall having increased to such a degree as to render his remarks inaudible to the reporters whom he was addressing. Every endeavour was made on the part of the chairman to restore order, but with avail. Eventually a wild rush was made for the platform by the rabble who drove everyone before them. The forms were overturned and smashed, and with the greatest danger and difficulty the occupants of the platform were forced through a narrow doorway leading from the platform into the darkness of an anteroom, many being severely crushed by the violence of the rush. One person had his arm broken and his chest injured, and was removed to the nearest surgery. After a short period an attempt was made to return to the room, but eventually Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Allsopp, and their friends left by a side door and were escorted to the Central Committee Rooms at the Talbot Hotel, where, after a few apologetic remarks from the Chairman,

Sir Richard Temple resumed his address as follows:—Although it would be impossible in one single speech to explain the whole foreign policy of England in Asia, nevertheless there are certain points which I have jotted down, and which, I think, would be interesting to the working men of this place—(hear, hear). We hear a great deal said about empire, and you will want to know what is meant by empire. Some people on the other side say the Imperial policy of the Conservatives is something tawdry and tinsel, I say to you, working men, that the Imperial policy, so far from being tawdry and tinsel, is a very serious and sober reality—(cheers). To you it is not only a matter of butter to your bread, but actually meat and drink, because upon the maintenance of our empire abroad depends our foreign trade—(hear, hear). It is undoubtedly the desire of Russia and of some of our other rivals to take that trade from us. We need not complain of their endeavouring to do so any more than we, as Conservatives, who are in possession of the seats in East Worcestershire, complain that the Liberals are trying to take them from us. We do not complain of that, we merely try to keep them if we can. It is the same thing in the rivalry between nations. Russia wishes by extending the empire in Asia to take the trade from us if she can. We, on the other hand, desire to keep our trade—(cheers). In what way is trade benefited by the extension of empire? The extension of empire means the opening of new fields for commerce and fresh employment and uses for the manufactures and industries of England—(hear, hear). What are the manufactures and industries of this place? They are such things as the fire-clay, which makes pipes; you have the coal mines, the manufacture of chemicals, and the like. If we have an empire stretching round the world there will be a large employment for our iron for railways and for many other purposes, mechanical and otherwise. There will be a great exportation of our chemicals, and there will be a great use for the pipes made of our fire-clay. There will be great settlements in various part of Asia, in every one of which settlements will be water supplied, sewage and drainage, for which the piping of this place will be employed. Therefore, if the empire is well maintained right round the world, it means for the working man high wages, brisk employment, plenty to earn and plenty to do—(cheers). If the empire is languishing it means for the working men of England low wages, slack business, bad trade, little to get, and little to do—(hear, hear). It is for you working men to judge which party of the State best sustain the empire. I believe that both great parties will more or less sustain the empire. I cannot believe that any body of Englishmen are so unpatriotic as to consider otherwise, but the question for you to consider is which party preserves it the better. The Conservatives, at all events, have endured much abuse for endeavouring to preserve it well, and it is for you to consider whether you will sustain them in their endeavours—(loud cheers). As regards railways in particular consider the immense length of mileage of railways which depends on the foreign empire of England, to say nothing of the railways in India where you know there are now 7,000 miles of railway, and which are increasing at the rate of 500 a year. In a few years hence there will be 10,000 miles, then 12,000 miles, till perhaps we get 20,000 miles—(cheers). But is India the only foreign country where it is likely railways will be made? Railways are projected in Southern Persia, right along Mesopotamia, in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris, railways in some parts of Asia Minor; some fine day nobody doubts there will be railways in China, and, last of all, no sooner is the Zulu war concluded than we hear something of the extension of railways in South Africa—(cheers). I speak in an iron-producing district, and submit to working men whether it is not for your interest to support the party which best maintain our empire abroad—(loud cheers). I have jotted down another question about which you will be anxious to hear—namely, whether it was necessary for the Conservative Government during the last year or two to curb Russia?—(hear, hear). In the first place I would like to refer the working men to a remarkable speech delivered by Mr. Cowen, the Liberal member for Newcastle-on-Tyne—(cheers)—which was, I believe, enthusiastically received by a Liberal constituency or at all events by a Liberal meeting. That speech is believed to be thoroughly correct by all the best authorities in India. I was in India when that speech arrived, and it was read with the utmost satisfaction by all your fellow countrymen in the East, whether officials or non-officials. I would strongly suggest that that speech should be circulated in East Worcestershire for the information of the electors—(hear, hear). As to whether it was necessary to curb Russia, consider why Russia wishes to extend her empire. Her real reason is for the sake of trade and industry. We need not blame her for that, but of course we wish to keep the trade and industry for ourselves, and it is a fact that wherever she has obtained influence over countries which were once under the control of England there she has opened a market for herself, and virtually shut the market to England. And that process would go on so long as her line of conquest advanced and the British red-line of conquest still receded. How does she propose to carry that out? First of all by getting a control of the Black Sea, when she will have a lake in which she can organise her fleets and arrange for an erruption into the Levant and the Mediterranean, of course impeding British commerece there. Then she will get control over Asia Minor, which would then fall into her lap as a ripe pear might fall into your mouth from a tree. She would then have a heavy pressure upon all Mesopotamia, from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf. She has already got a great control over Persia from the side of the Caspian; but, having obtained Asia Minor, that control will be so heavy that Persia must break up under the pressure. Russia has taken Khiva, and has then all the line of the Oxus; and so she will advance upon Afghanistan. And what with this combined pressure for Asia Minor to Turkey, to Mesopotamia, to Central Asia and Afghanistan she will hang like a great thunder cloud over India—(cheers). The Conservative Government have determined, that they will not stand that—(hear, hear, and cheers). They have evinced their determination not to stand it, and it is for you to consider how far you will support them—(renewed cheers). Then you will ask what is the real design of Russia upon India; does she hope immediately to invade India? No! that is even beyond her enterprise, but she does undoubtedly wish to get command of Asia Minor and all Persia—(hear). India ultimately, Asia Minor and Persia immediately—(hear, hear); and who is there—what is the power in Europe which will stop that? Not Germany, not Austria, not France, but England—(hear, hear). And how shall England be prevented from stopping her. Why by the getting up of a counter agitation in India. If Russia has succeeded in dominating all the countries nearest to India, and so thoroughly threatening India itself, she will cripple the efforts of England. She will compel England to double or nearly double her European forces in India, so that where you now have 65,000 or 70,000 men you will have to have 100,000, of course causing immense expense to India, crippling the military power of England, and so far preventing England from resisting her aggressions on Turkey. And so the Russian plan goes on, one projecting dovetailing into another. I do not say whether it is reasonable or unreasonable, but Russia has her interests and we have ours, and that is the reason why I maintain it was necessary to curb Russia the other day. If she had not then been curbed it would have been too late to ever stop her. So certain are statesmen on these points that I see from Lord Palmerston's "Life and Letters" that he said fifteen years ago nothing could prevent Russia occupying the whole of Asia except British India—(hear, hear). That which Lord Palmerston was afraid would happen has been prevented for the benefit of England by the firmness of the Conservative Government—(loud cheers). The next question is whether Cyprus is really useful (hear, hear). I say that it is very useful. Although it is an island much neglected and dilapidated, nevertheless all competent observers agree that it has immense capabilities, and above all things that, with an outlay from a quarter to half a million sterling, it might be made one of the finest harbours for ironclads in the world—a harbour far finer than the harbour of Malta and those close to the shores of Asia Minor. But the particular value of Cyprus is this:—You know that England is now bound by a combination to protect Asia Minor against the agressions of Russia. Therefore she is bound to take such steps as will enable her to carry out that agreement—and steps to be taken upon the supposition that Russia will actually make an agression. Supposing Russia does so she will start for a province which she calls Trans-Caucasia, a portion of which you will find runs into the south eastern portion of Asia Minor, and she will run a race from Diarbekir to the Lake of Van and other places, the possession of which would give her control over the river navigation of the Euphrates and the Tigris. If she gets that of course she obtains the control of Asia Minor and the Persian Gulf—(hear, hear) We are bound to resist that, not only as a matter of policy, but of good faith on conventions solemnly and publicly made. When the day comes that a Russian General shall start for the nearest point of Trans-Caucasia for the head districts of the Euphartes and the Tigris, on that day the British commander will start from Cyprus. If you look upon the map you will see the exact lines by which they would advance, and you would also see the priceless advantage to England of the possession of Cyprus. It will then be a life-and-death race between the two, and it will be a race for empire. If the British commander starts from Cyprus he has the chance of getting to the decisive spot of struggle just as soon—we hope sooner—than his Russian antagonist; but if he does not start from Cyprus, but has to set out from Malta, Gibraltar, or some other place in the rear, he will be far distant, and have no chance of being up in time. If I could show you, measuring the distance, you would agree with me in saying that Cyprus is a valuable political station for us—(cheers). Another question suggests itself to me. You would like to know about the proclamation of the Imperial title in India and the assumption by her Majesty of the title of Empress. Has that done good or not? I think it has done good in many ways, but especially in two. Firstly, it greatly pleased and reconciled, the upper and the educated classes, and the natives of India. It gave them the impression that the Crown, the Parliament, and the people England cared for them—the natives. As they are an imaginative people it also greatly enhanced in their eyes the dignity of the British Government in India—(loud cheers). Another great good is that it has given them the impression that England once having assumed for its sovereign the title of Empress and called India what it really was, an empire, she has thereby committed herself to the retention of the empire at all risks, at all hazards, and at all sacrifices—(applause). The natives of India believe that a proud nation like England once having taken such a step will stand by it, and will never recede; and that has given them an impression that the whole of the British nation is pledged to the defence of India, and imparted a feeling of security which always benefits trade, stimulates enterprise, and encourages the outlay of capital—(hear, hear). As to the expediency of the remission of all duties on English piece goods imported into India, more particularly the goods of Manchester. I venture to say that the remission is expedient. English piece goods are exposed to very great competition with the native manufactures in the interior of India. Ninety-nine-hundredths of the population of two hundred and fifty millions are clothed by goods manufactured in the country and the remaining fraction by goods manufactured in England. What a magnificent thing it would be for our industries if the whole 250 millions were clothed with English goods; but the native goods, though not so good, are cheaper, and the population comparatively poor, and therefore purchase the cheapest. Nevertheless, by the force of superior merit, the English goods gradually work their way into the country, but are exposed to the very severest competition, in which you business men will readily see what a difference a duty makes. It makes the difference between success and failure—(cheers)—and therefore it is unjust that British goods should be weighted in such a narrow race—(hear, hear). The Conservatives say that the British Empire is British industry, and therefore if India is to be an appendage of England it is most desirable for this country that English goods should circulate there, and it would be equally a benefit to the English and the natives that the Indians should have the benefit of the cheapest goods they can purchase—(hear, hear). I hope you will not understand from these remarks on foreign policy in Asia that I have the slightest tendency to ride any hobby horse of that sort. I am here to give a helping hand towards the promotion of your local affairs, which Mr. Allsopp, your more experienced candidate can better explain—(hear, hear). I believe you will consider that as regards the question which interest the licensed victuallers in this part of the country I concur with Mr. Allsopp in being entirely opposed to the devices connected with Local Option, Sunday Closing, and the like—(cheers). I agree with Mr. Allsopp that men cannot be made sober and temperate by Act of Parliament. Of course I am an advocate of temperance—(hear, hear)—as is everybody in this room, but that beneficent object cannot be obtained by simple rules and regulations—(cheers). If education is spread abroad to its then we may hope that the reign of temperance will begin. We quite agree in recommending that full compensation should be given to those whose just rights and interests are affected, and also suggest that compensation should be complete. The Conservative party is anxious to reduce the burden of taxation which falls so very heavy on lands and houses, and looking at what they have done in the past, you must recognise what they are very likely to do in the future. As instances Sir Richard mentioned the conduct of the Conservatives with reference to the prisons, the police, and the lunatic asylums. But not only can the rates perhaps be reduced by charging to the Imperial funds all those improvements which are really national, and therefore they should be defrayed for the general resources. I can only say that whatever experience I may have acquired as having been Finance Minister for India during the period of full five years—having brought out budget after budget of really great Imperial accounts—remember an account of revenue and expenditure in India is a matter of £64,000,000 of a revenue and £64,000,000 of expenditure. Whatever may be the experience I have gained in that department during the five years is now unreserved placed at your disposal, electors of East Worcestershire—(applause). But beside that I have had to administer the provincial and local taxation in four local governments in India, two of them being the largest in India. I believe all these local governments first and last comprise a population of 105,000,000 people. So, therefore, whatever experience I may have gained in managing the local finance as distinguished from Imperial finance is, now unreservedly placed at your disposal—(cheers). You are all working men in your way. I have been a working man also in my own way all my life, and thought I, perhaps, might be considered, after all I have undergone, to be entitled to some little repose—(hear, hear)—yet you see I have not allowed myself literally one hour to rest in order that I may have the pleasure of meeting you—(applause)—and I hope the acquaintance which has been so happily and auspiciously commenced—(laughter)—I do not mean that ironically, but in all sincerity. I am quite accustomed to noise of rough young gentlemen. I am speaking to those whom I believe are my friends and supporters. I am very sensible of your kindness, and as I have said before, whether I am returned to Parliament or not I shall, if life and health are spared to me, re-visit this part of Worcestershire—(applause). And I hope that even if we are defeated in this contest the Conservatives will not despair—("No"). Before long, if we are beaten now, there will be another contest, and the Conservative flag, if furled now, will be again unfurled—(loud applause).

Mr. Allsopp said they had had something more than a lively meeting. He did not object to those in moderation, but he never before met with such a reception as he had that night, which certainly induced him to think that there had been a little extravagant exuberance which contrasted most agreeably with the reception which they in that room had accorded to that distinguished gentleman, Sir Richard Temple—(hear, hear). Richard Temple's views coincided with his own, so that Sir Richard had been spokesman for both—(applause). If the constituents of East Worcestershire did them the great honour to return them they would do their last for the people. Proceeding to refer to the Liberal party and the foreign policy of the Government, he said the expressed opinion of Mr. Cowen, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, would be shared by many—(loud applause).

(*Birmingham Daily Post*, April 9.)

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S views on School Boards and the education of the working classes are instructive and characteristic. They prove that he has been so long out of England as to be wholly out of harmony even with the opinion of his own party, for even the Conservatives have now accepted School Boards, and recognise the right of children of the humbler classes to such an education as will give them a chance in the stern race of life. Sir Richard Temple, however, sets his face against School Boards. Like a new Quixote, he seems inclined to put them down. He began this new development of opinion at Hales Owen on Wednesday. "They had many men amongst them (he said) who wished to force School Boards upon them. If they returned the Conservative to Parliament they would not have them." He doesn't seem to know that by the law of the land, there *must* be School Boards if the Education Department thinks it necessary. Then he gave his own view of what ought to be done. "It was the proper plan to encourage voluntary effort, and make those who benefited by the education pay for the same, instead of enticing boys and girls away from voluntary schools to get them at low fees into Board schools, and then put the charges on the rates." Clearly in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, the education of the people is a mere private affair, with which the community has nothing to do a doctrine, we may observe for his benefit, which everybody who understands the matter gave up years ago. Yesterday, at Dudley, Sir Richard Temple still further developed his remarkable views on the education of the poorer classes. He spoke, with what we must think unworthy and unbecoming contempt, against School Boards "*elevating ploughboys into clerks*;" and of "the *folly of teaching them beyond their station in life*." Here is the true old Tory doctrine—still held, perhaps, by Indian officials, accustomed to govern a subject race, but exploded in England—that the poorer classes must be kept down to "their station in life"—that is, to touch their hats to square and parson, to work at low wages, and never to dream of daring to rise in what is called "the social scale." It is the Church Catechism translated into politics: these low-born people—"ploughboys" and the like—are to "order themselves lowly and reverently to all their betters;" and in order to keep them in this convenient condition of mind and estate, they are not to be taught "beyond their station in life." *That* is the new Gospel which Sir Richard Temple, fresh from contact with Indian methods and ideas, preaches for the instruction of free Englishmen.

Two measures passed by "the late-present" Government "for working men"—at least so Sir Richard Temple says—are the Public Health Act and the Unseaworthy Ships Act. Nothing could more clearly show how little Sir Richard knows about recent legislation. Why, the Public Health Act is a mere consolidation into one measure of a great number of Acts of Parliament relating to public health and local government, beginning as far back as 1847, and passed chiefly by liberal Governments, many of them being violently opposed by the Tories! In the preamble to the measure it is positively described as an Act to "consolidate" certain status, as Sir Richard Temple might have known if he had ever seen it. As to the Act to prevent the use of unseaworthy ships—as everybody in England knows, excepting Sir Richard Temple—it was passed, not by the Conservative Government, but in spite of them. It was Mr. Plimsoll's work; he asked the Government to take it up—they refused, point blank; and then Mr. Plimsoll appealed with vehement passion to the House and the country against them; and in sheer terror they were obliged to let the bill pass. Yet now Sir Richard Temple tells us it was *their* Act! Clearly, he *has* been out of England to some purpose.

There is one subject upon which Sir Richard Temple has repeatedly spoken, and which we wonder he is not afraid to mention. He spoke of it again at Hales Owen on Wednesday. His idea, as we know, is that the British Empire exists for the benefit of manufactorers and traders, and that it is for their advantage that the "red line of conquest," of which he is so fond, is pushed steadily on. This is his latest deliverance on the subject. "It was the Conservatives who remitted the other day the duties upon Manchester goods imported into India. They were much blamed at the time by the Indian authorities for doing it, but they did it for the sake of British industry and British manufactures." They were "blamed" indeed, for doing this, and for trying to kill Indian cotton manufacturers by doing it. The whole of India, excepting a few merchants who made money by the measure, protested against it. The native population denounced it as an injustice, for India had no pay more taxes to make up the money lost by the remission of the duty. The Indian press was against it, we believe unanimously. More than this the Council of the Governor General actually protested against it, as a violation of right and as an illegal proceeding. In spite of all this opposition Lord Lytton did it without the consent of his Council, as required by law, and under orders from home; orders which were part and parcel of the Imperial system instituted by Lord Beaconsfied, and now advocated by Sir Richard Temple. And why was it done? Sir Richard Temple gives us one reason; but he knows that India gave another that native authorities, and official authorities as well, declared it to be intended as a mere electioneering move; an attempt to influence the Lancashire constituencies in the general election which was then thought to be close at hand.

Now, about this Afghan business. Yesterday Sir Richard Temple returned to this matter: it is evident that he feels uneasy with regard to it, and that he wishes we would let it alone. We can't consent, however, until he has explained the contradiction between his recorded "minutes" and his election addresses. Of all Indian officials he was one of the strongest in condemning and protesting against our interference in Afghanistan, and he predicted, with singular exactness, all the evils which have resulted from our most ill-advised meddling. Now he is all for the Beaconsfield-Lytton policy: the "scientfic frontier," the invasion, and the rest of it. When challenged as to this contradictory course, he says that he meant that England ought not to interfere unless Russia interfered. In reply to this plea, we ventured to point out to him that England interfered first with Afghanistan, and to ask him for further explanation. Yesterday, in a speech at Dudley, Sir Richard undertook to give this explanation; and this is the sum of it: He held that England did not interfere first, before Russia. The sending of a Russia embassy to Cabul was "interference in the way he meant;" and that, he added, "was his answer." Now, there is no use in beating about the bush in this matter—it only serves to confuse that which ought to be clear. Let us get to dates and facts, recorded in the "blue books" officially published by the British Government. In 1875, as Sir Richard Temple will admit, Russia had not interfered in Afghanistan, and had not sent an embassy to Cabul. *But that was when we began*; long before Russia moved. In the blue book of Afghan correspondence, published by the Government in 1878, there is a despatch from Lord Salisbury, the Indian Secretary, to Lord Northbrook, then Viceroy of India. This despatch is dated "19th November, 1875."—it will be found at page 147 of the Blue Book—and it directs Lord Northbrook to send a British Envoy to Afghanistan: the very thing against which Sir Richard Temple in his "minute" of 1869 had so solemnly protested. Speaking of this proposed mission, Lord Salisbury says, "There would be many advantages in *ostensibly* directing it to some object of smaller political interest, which it will not be difficult for your Ex-

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cellency to find, or, *if need be, to create.*" That is, by direction of the British Government, the Ameer of Afghanistan was to be deliberately deceived as to the purport of this mission ; and the Governor-General of India was ordered to "create" the means of deceiving him ! Is this the policy which Sir Richard Temple comes home to support ? This despatch was considered by Lord Northbrook in Council, and the result was that the Governor-General and his Council refused to comply with Lord Salisbury's most sinister instructions, or to practise the underhand methods he directed. At page 159 we find their conclusion stated in the following positive terms :—"We deprecate, as involving serious danger to the peace of Afghanistan and to the interests of the British Empire in India, the execution, under present circumstances, of the instructions conveyed in your lordship's despatch." Thus baffled for the moment, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury took another method of carrying out the policy in which they had resolved. Lord Northbrook was recalled, Lord Lytton was sent out as Governor-General, and he at once began, and carried through, the disastrous proceedings which are known to all the world. Now, this was the first British interference. It began in 1875, and it was in active operation in 1876. But the Russian Embassy was not sent to Cabul until 1878, after Lord Beaconsfield had brought Indian troops into Europe, in preparation for war with Russia. How, then, *can* Sir Richard Temple affirm that our interference with Afghanistan was undertaken in consequence of the Russian Embassy being sent to Cabul ; when, as the official documents prove, we began two years at least before the Russians made any movement at all ? We invite Sir Richard Temple to be so good as to reconcile these facts with his own statements.

We invite Sir Richard Temple to do something else. He denounces the conduct of Russia in sending an Embassy to Cabul, and be new alleges—contrary to all his former opinions—that this justifies the conflict and the policy which has led to such inexpressible calamities. We ask him, then, how it is that his political master and guide, Lord Beaconsfield, actually declares that the action of Russia in this matter was perfectly justifiable ?

The candidature of Sir Richard Temple in East Worcestershire has its own peculiar interest, apart from the political issues involved. Addressing an audience at Oldbury yesterday, and meeting with but a sorry welcome, Sir Richard put forward a plea for a hearing which ought to have moved even the most stonyhearted among his hearers. He had, he represented, travelled four thousand six hundred miles in eighteen days, beating the mail by five hours, for the express purpose of "meeting the electors of East Worcestershire face to face." We are glad to learn that so forcible an appeal was not rejected. It seems to have occurred to the meeting that a man who paid them the high compliment of travelling nearly five thousand miles at greater than post haste, just for the pleasure of seeing them, merited at least the compliment of being listened to. If Sir Richard Temple shows the same energy in his canvassing that he has done in his long journey from Bombay he will certainly deserve a place by the side of Mr. Allsopp in the representation of the county. His journey of four thousand six hundred miles in eighteen days gives an average of two hundred and fifty-five miles and a half per day, which, supposing him to have travelled day and night, gives a continuous average of something more than ten miles every hour. This run between Bombay and Oldbury, kept up for nearly three weeks, equals, in its way, anything that Dick Turpin ever did between London and York. We could only wish, for Sir Richard's own sake, that he had undertaken it at a time more propitious to the cause he represents. Should he succeed in being elected, it will be to the questionable honour of sitting in the same House with those typical Radicals whom the wave of revived Liberalism has swept into Parliament, to swell the number of Mr. Gladstone's very good friends and miscellaneous allies. One point about Sir Richard's journey, however, affords matter for unqualified congratulation. He raced the mail, and, in a race of eighteen days, beat it by no more than five hours. Now, if he, being animated by the ardent desire of fighting for his own hand, and of meeting the men of East Worcestershire face to face, could do no more than win so long a race by, so to speak, a very short head, it is quite clear that no great fault can be found with the postal service between England and Bombay. In these Democratic days it is a proud thought that an ex Governor of Bombay, coming home to show the people of East Worcestershire that his hands are not "red with the blood of Afghans," as Mr. Hastings said they were, cannot be spurred by indignation or ambition to travel materially faster than the least important letter of the meanest of her Majesty's subject.—*Standard.*

Sir R. Temple addressed a large gathering of farmers and other electors of East Worcestershire at Evesham. He began by contradicting a statement made by his political rival, Mr. Hastings, that he had returned from India with hands red with Afghan blood. A more ridiculous statement could not have been made. All he had done in Afghanistan had been to introduce railways into the country, and to introduce the arts of peace and give the people work. Instead of inciting them to murder, that was the kind of work he had done in India—to provide rations and clothing to the people. The only red hand he had brought back from India was the red hand of the baronetcy, which by favour of the Crown he had been privileged to exhibit on his crest of arms. Mr. Hastings also charged him with inconsistency in having at one time recommended non-interference in Afghanistan, and having subsequently recommended interference. Now it was perfectly true that he had recommended non-interference ten years ago, but it was on the condition that Russia should not interfere. Ten years ago Russia was a long way from our frontier, and he did then say that it would be time enough to interfere when Russia showed an intention to do so. But now she was approaching our frontier with startling rapidity. She sent her Envoy to Cabul and told us that she intended it for the harassment of India, and under the circumstances he did say that it was time for us to interfere for our rights in India, and if he deprecated military occupation then he deprecated the same thing now. He observed that Mr. Hastings had said that whereas ten years ago he (Sir Richard) had recommended that no British Envoy should be sent to Cabul he had recently recommended that one should be sent. This was a misapprehension. He did deprecate the sending of an Envoy to Cabul at one time, and he had never recommended it since. The honourable baronet then referred to some comments made by Mr. Hastings on Mr. Allsopp's candidature, and alluded to the course which the elections were now taking. He said there was no disguising the fact that not only had the Conservative majority in the House of Commons disappeared, but a Liberal majority had been set up in its place. This had happened through the action of the boroughs, and this being so it was high time for the counties to retrieve the balance and return as many Conservatives as possible. Although it was right that full justice should be done to the towns, yet it was most likely that with a large majority legislation would be influenced to benefit the towns at the expense of the counties, and that real property would be further saddled with taxation to the relief of personal property. It had been the policy of the Government to lighten the burdens of land, and no doubt if they had returned to power they would have done more in that direction. Unless they now elected a large constitutional Opposition the future legislative tendency would be in favour of the towns. It was well in all cases to have a powerful Opposition to prevent too strong a swinging of the political pendulum in the one direction, Sir Richard went on to contradict the statement that had been made, and reiterated by the Liberals, that there had been regular eras of prosperity in the country under Liberal Governments and of depression under Conservative Governments (a Voice : "So it has"). If an educated Liberal like the gentleman who had just spoken believed such a statement, what effect was it likely to have on an uneducated Liberal (a laugh). So that according to this view they were to have at the command of the Liberals an office for fine weather, timely rain, and so on (laughter). His Liberal friend forgot that the fine weather would be enjoyed by Conservatives as well as Liberals, and that the rains would benefit both alike. This sort of idea ignored all the economic facts of the case which were patent throughout the world. He went on to show that the leaps and bounds of prosperity were not altogether real, and that over production and the overstocking of foreign and home markets had their injurious results and referred to the successive overstocking of American markets, the famines in India and China, which afflicted a large section of the population of the globe, bad harvests in every country except Russia, and finally, the bad harvests in England. These, he remarked, were things which had happened under the Conservative Government, and which no Government, Conservative or Liberal, could influence. He mentioned that the Administration had done the best for the country under the circumstances that had prevailed. Finance was not touched upon, and the charge against the Government of waging unnecessary wars was answered. As to the South Africa war, he said that one of two things must have happened. The Zulu army must have been broken up or our colony of Natal left to its fate. It was a fact that the Zulu army was wanted for nothing else than to dominate over British interests in South frica, and were they to leave their countrymen and countrywomen exposed to so merciless an enemy ? The cost of the Afghan war was borne by India, and notwithstanding the famine India was now able to bear that expense and to maintain the principle that had been introduced of providing a surplus for the relief of famine. Sir Richard concluded by eulogising the Berlin Treaty and showing the direful results which would have followed the acceptance of the treaty of San Stefano.

MR. GLADSTONE ON HIS SON'S CANDIDATURE.

MR. GLADSTONE, referring to the part his family had taken in the elections, said :—I will say one word about one who is not present because, besides the two of us, you see there is another who is fighting gallantly the battle of his country. Taking the case of these three members of the family altogether, I find in a newspaper this morning another case of three members of a family—and I find it has been made the subject of a very clever epigram which I will read to you. It refers to the family of Allsopp—(laughter)—well-known as great producers of the valuable commodity termed beer. (Laughter.) They have not been altogether fortunate in the elections and the last of them is an opponent of my eldest son in East Worcestershire, which gives me a particular interest in these verses. (Laughter.)

There were three jolly Allsopps,
Who sallied forth to woo,
One came to grief at Droitwitch,
Then there were two.

Two jolly Allsopps
Still for Parliament did run,
But Stafford declined Charley,
Then there was one.

But one jolly Allsopp
Would yet keep up the fun,
When East Worcester has settled him,
Then there'll be none.

The points in this epigram were received with roars of laughter. Mr. Gladstone, continuing, said :—Well, gentlemen, I cannot make verses on the spur of the moment, but I should be tempted to try it if I had a minute or two more. (Laughter.) But against these three jolly Allsopps I will set three Gladstones. They sallied forth to woo, and one of them has been returned for the county of Midlothian. (Loud cheers.) That makes one upon the score. The second who is now fighting gallantly in Worcestershire, will I think ere long have disposed of the third Allsopp. (Cheers.) That will make two, and, gentlemen I should not wonder if before you are many months or weeks older something or other should turn up which would make a place and an honourable place for the defeated candidate for Middlesex—(loud cheers)—and then the muse will favour us again. Poetry will come out in our favour, for then there will be three.

THE CANDIDATURE OF MR. GRANT DUFF AND MR. MACLEAN.

ON April the 5th Mr. Grant Duff addressed a large meeting at Peterhead. In the course of his speech he said—The rival candidate begs you not to let the issue be taken on domestic affairs. Well, anything in reason to please him. I assert that his views on foreign affairs and the views of the Government for which he fights are utterly repugnant to the vast majority of the people of Scotland. He is in craven fear of Russia. We entertain no craven fear of any power at all. He is for rushing forward to meet some invader who is coming from the north-west to attack India and eat us all up. We say, as I said when speaking on the matter on behalf of the Gladstone Administration in 1873, 'Let them attack who will, the strong man waits.' Then again, he is a person so little acquainted with the course of our history that he confuses the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield with that of Lord Palmerston. I, on the other hand, who was returned by you three times over, as a supporter of Palmerston and an opponent of Mr. Disraeli, agree with all Lord Palmerston's surviving friends, with Lord Halifax, and Sir George Gray, and Mr. Gladstone, and so many more, in seeing no resemblance whatever between them. Then my opponent being an ex-editor of an Indian newspaper, and looking at everything through the intensely provincial spectacles which such persons wear, sees all our politics wrong. My connection with India, on the other hand, is of a very different, and, as I think, much healthier kind. My family has been closely connected with that country for nearly a hundred years. My grandfather wrote his name on the history of scientific research in South Eastern India. My father wrote his name at once as a historian, a soldier, and a statesman on Western India. I was brought up with a strong interest in and a considerable knowledge of India—derived partly from books no doubt, but largely from the conversations of many of the great Indians of the early days of this century, and I held for an exceptionally long time one of the highest offices connected with Indian affairs in this country. When you hear people laying down the law about Indian policy, you cannot too carefully inquire what means of information they have had. India is not a free country like this, governed by its own people. India is a despotism, an enlightened despotism no doubt, but still a despotism in which a mere handful of Europeans in the service of the Government rules the destinies of some two hundred and fifty millions of more or less dark-skinned persons. For five years it was my imperative duty to keep my finger on the pulse of that great despotism, and to know all the secrets of its rulers. For I was the link which connected it with the House of Commons—the centre of the free Government of this Empire—the ultimate arbiter under you, the electors, of Indian and all other disputes. It is idle to compare the opportunities which I possessed, standing in the very centre of the circle, with those which could accrue to an outside observer, like my opponent, standing far beyond the circumference, and no more admitted into the inner confidence of those in power than the horses who carried them in their morning rides. It is true that I am not 'a wise man from the East.' I am only a western student of wisdom, but from long experience of public life at home and from the exceptional advantage I have enjoyed with respect to India, I see the proportions and relations of British interests in the East, somewhat better than they can be seen from a newspaper office in Bombay. I see India as what she is, a great dependency, the scene of the very strangest, and one of the most interesting experiments that has been tried upon earth. India, however, when all is said, is but a small corner of the mighty British Empire, a Chapel of Ease, as a great Indian once called her, to England. The true future of our race is and must be in lands where we can settle and transmit our national qualities from age to age, not in a climate where we die out in the third generation. No one has written or spoken more strongly than I about the importance of retaining India, but we retain India mainly for the good of India, not for our own, and one of the reasons why I so much abhor the policy of the evil Government which is now tottering to its fall, is that I fear that if the British people once thoroughly realise that India would not be an element of strength in a serious struggle, but an element of weakness, they may be tempted to insist on putting an end prematurely to the magnificent work which is being done there—not by Jingo journalists but by the Government, whose only idea of Jingo journalists is that they are one of the many inevitable plagues of the country, to be treated as the natives treat the deadly cobra—with a certain respect as emanations of the evil power, but yet kept as much as possible out of the homes and paths of decent men. My opponent warmly approves of the Afghan policy. I think that policy was sown in blundering by Lord Salisbury, and watered with the Jingo folly by Lord Beaconsfield, that Lord Salisbury prevented its being discussed in the House of Lords by making statements with regard to the position of affairs which he well knew not to be in accordance with the facts, that when every mistake had been made that could be made, and the whole subject had to be discussed in Parliament, Lord Cranbrook prepared the way for its discussion by deliberately publishing a paper containing assertions of vital importance, which he ought to have known to be absolutely and impudently false. I further hold that the war has been badly and cruelly conducted, and that the whole transaction will form one of the darkest chapters in our national history, and a chapter which, alas ! alas ! is far from yet closed. Then my opponent is of opinion that India has been strengthened against all her enemies by the recent follies, to which I make answer that, so far from India being strengthened, she has been grievously weakened, and that if she had just at present any external enemies she would be in a very bad way. Depend upon it the worst enemy whom India has to fear in our days is bad government, and what kind of government do you call that which, to fight a mere shadow of a shade, sends some 50,000 of the best Indian troops over the Indian frontier, where—to repeat once more Lord Hartington's words, which might have been penned by Tacitus himself—'They are engaged in guarding the ruins which they have made, and repressing the anarchy which they have let loose.' Then my opponent approves the Government policy in Egypt. I think that policy has been very unwise, and in some of its aspects very dishonest. You will have observed how well the *Free Press* the other day, in defending my friend and relation, Dr. Farquharson, brought out the disgraceful nature of the arrangement with reference to the purchase of the Suez shares. Then there is the Zulu War. The rival candidate has told you that he thinks the Zulu War was a necessary war. Even the Government has never gone so far as that. Now, for my part I think it was a wholly unnecessary war, that it was begun in injustice and carried out in imbecility. It is thanks a great deal more to good luck than good guiding, that our misfortunes in that war, great as they were, were not far worse. In this case, as in so many others, the folly of Tory management was partially redeemed by the inbred gallantry of the British soldier. Only the other day I was talking to one of the ablest of our officers who had just returned from South Africa, and he said to me—'The Zulus were the stupidest savages we ever encountered. If it had only occurred to them when we were holding Rorke's Drift to cut with their assagais the bags of Indian corn which formed our entrenchments nothing could have saved our troops. They had not the sense to do that, however, and kept making rushes at them.' Such little 'light and leading' as our troops had in all that disastrous war, came of course from the Liberals. The man who most distinguished himself as a commander was the nephew of the Liberal Chancellor, Lord Hatherly, namely Sir Evelyn Wood. The man over whose failures good nature draws a veil, was the son of the Tory Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford. You remember, I daresay, the riddle that was made, 'Why was the flying column in South Africa composed of idolators ? Because they refused to worship the Lord, but made an idol of Wood.' Another thing to which I would recall attention is the monstrous statement made by my adversary, that he is the exponent of Scottish opinion in the East. Of course there are bad men in all countries and in all places. There are doubtless Scotchmen in India who have been reading the *Bombay Gazette* for years, and who, feeding upon poison, have grown like their meat, but it is rather hard to generalize from these wretches, and to tell us that the opinion of Scotchmen in the East is in favour of the Jingo Government. Such Scotchmen if they meet, as Scotchmen are apt to do in foreign parts upon St. Andrew's Day, should begin the entertainment of the evening by reciting a passage which a famous London pick-pocket wrote and recited in Australia, on behalf of his brother-convicts and himself. His words were :—

All patriots we, for be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good.

May none of these Scotchmen, of whom the rival candidate professes to be the exponent, ever revisit their native shores unless they come to a better mind, for if they do they will find few to greet them. Then my opponent defended, nay was enthusiastic about the bringing of that little Sepoy force to Malta. I believe that that was one of the stupidest things which ever this stupid Government has done. It was not only frightfully expensive, but it called the attention of Russia and all Europe to the fact of the great military weakness which is caused to us in Europe by the possession of India, for in order to bring this trifling, force a force smaller than as I showed, had been destroyed before Plevna in a few minutes, we had to keep some 60,000 of our best white troops in India. Then he told you that the Romans had been in the habit of electing a Dictator, but who elected Lord Beaconsfield a dictator that he and his friends should break the laws of the land by bringing these troops to Europe ? So far from his having been elected a dictator, he was returned to carry on a hum drum, do-nothing Government by the angry unfrightened interests who knew that Mr. Gladstone and his followers cared, as I said at Aberdeen, more for the interests of the public than for the public of the interests. We have been fighting for and the Government against a dissolution for months and months, because we knew that the country was with us in our hatred of the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury and his associates. The dissolution is come, and who is dictator now ? Ministers may be very glad that they live in times when they have nothing worse to fear than the loss of their offices. There are a great variety of minor issues that have been raised in the course of this contest, but I need not go back upon them. A good deal of the Jingo nonsense which I answered in the series of speeches which I made at Cullen, Macduff, Banff, Inverurie, Kintore and Elgin, requires no further notice now. The country is giving its views pretty decisively as to whether it considers the late Parliament to have been one elected under the influence of 'Beer and Fear,' or that of courage and common sense. Each day brings news to rejoice the heart of every honest man, and to give the keenest and most exquisite pleasure to those who, like myself, have felt that the present Government, since Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby left it, was on almost perfect reflection of all that they hated most deadly. Next to the magnificent, the glorious outburst of affection and kindness which I have met with all through the burghs during the contest, the thing which has pleased me most for a long time is a statement which was made to me by my dear old friend, Mr. Webster of Edgehill, who gained Aberdeen so gallantly the other day. Talking of the satellites of the Ministry, he said—'With the single exception of Mr. Gladstone, there is no one whom they hate so bitterly as you.' Gentlemen, the highest reward which a public man can have is the love of the good—and that love has its natural, its inevitable shadow in the hatred of the bad. To gain that love and that hatred I have worked very hard for these many months, flitting about, as my opponent was pleased to phrase it, 'like the guardian angel of the Liberal party,' and engaging the dragon of Jingoism in many far distant places—in the House of Commons, amongst my own constituents, in the most important organs of the London press, in pamphlets for the Liberal Central Association and for the Birmingham Federation, in Bath, in Winchester, in Wakefield, in Northallerton, in Sheffield—wherever I had a chance to strike I have struck. Had things gone wrong, I might nevertheless have said with truth—

And if my broadsword failed at last,
'Twas long and well laid on.

But gone wrong, thank God, they have not. From all corners of the land come the good news that Briton have roused themselves from the sleep that bound them, and are showing that their eye is not dimmed nor their natural force abated. Let us look at a few of the elections. And the first one I shall mention is that of Mr. Borthwick, the editor of the *Morning Post.* Now, Mr. Borthwick is not a loafing partisan of the Government sent down from headquarters, with nothing known about him good or bad. Mr. Borthwick is the son of a well-known member of Parliament. He is and has been known for years in London Society. He married a connexion of Sir George Lewis, a good and wise man, too early lost to his country and his party. But Mr. Borthwick has touched the unclean thing. He was a Jingo-Journalist, and the borough for which he stood rejected him with scorn. The next case I shall mention is that of Mr. Raikes. Mr. Raikes is a clever and agreeable man. He made a first-rate chairman of committee, but he is a most bitter partisan of the vile Government under which the country has been groaning, and he was by an immense majority rejected at Chester (for which he had long sat) in favour of a quite untried candidate. And now let us look at Southwark. You remember what rejoicing there was in the camp of the enemy when they managed to win Southwark by some 50 votes. I attached no importance to that, because ten days before the election one of the people most behind the scenes in that borough had said to me—'My dear fellow, make yourself easy, for the best thing that can happen is that we should lose Southwark. We have got two Liberal candidates, both hopelessly unsuitable. We shall get two good men in their place and win easy at the general election.' Well, so it has been. Both our candidates have been returned by great majorities. One of those is Professor Rogers, so well known in connection with the speeches and writings of Bright and Cobden, as well as in many other ways. Then look at Dumfries-shire, torn from fangs of the Duke of Buccleuch whose influence is so far too great for a subject. In what other country would it be tolerated that a single man—not in any way better or abler than other men, should not only have enormous power in all the elections to the House of Commons, through a great part of Southern Scotland, but should have great influence in many other places, and should virtually name fifteen out of sixteen of the Scotch representative peers. Remember, gentlemen, when you see good Liberal measures which have passed the Commons thwarted in the Lords, that this one too powerful subject is almost the dictator of the elections at Holyrood. But the most remarkable feature of these elections is the enormous size of the majorities by which the Liberals are supported. Where a prominent man on our side has lost his seat, as in the case of Sir John Lubbock at Maidstone and Sir Ughtred Key-Shuttleworth at Hastings, it has been by a smaller number of votes ; but look at the Solicitor General for Scotland, defeated in Edinburgh by about 3 to 1, and Mr. Gladstone elected at Leeds by 10,000, when a majority of only 500 was expected. Look at the ludicrous discomfiture of Captain Burnaby, the Jingoist of Jingoes at Birmingham, and the miserable show made by the Tories in Glasgow. Look at Aberdeen, in which the Liberal candidate has some 3,000 votes more than ever were polled before. Does that not show that the British people do not merely dislike but loath the policy which you have heard advocated in its crudest and coarsest form by the rival candidate ? The cant of the Jingo speaker and writer has been to describe those who think as we do as unpatriotic. I wonder what they will say now. Is the whole country unpatriotic ? I wonder what the rival candidate thinks now of what he was pleased at Cullen to call my 'absured estimate that the Liberals would return to power with a majority of 60.' I mentioned that estimate at a meeting on the 26th of March, and he contradicted it on the 27th By the returns of this morning the Liberals had a majority of 94 out of a total of 414 members elected over another section of the House taken together. To me, personally, my being once more returned as your member, will be a great honor and great delight. It will show what you think of the wicked falsehoods which have been circulated so freely about me since the contest began ; but although it is a great and a noble act to do justice to an individual who has striven to serve you for many long years according to his lights, it is a still greater and a still nobler thing to do justice to this mighty and glorious Empire, and to the only principle on which that Empire can be successfully governed the principle for which the liberal party is fighting the principle that States can only be enduringly prosperous by following those laws of morality which guide all virtuous men in private life (cheers).

In the midst of Mr. Grant Duff's speech a telegram for the *Observer* was handed to the Chairman announcing the result of the Mid-Lothiam election. The audience seemed in a moment to relise that the telegram contained the gratifying news of Mr Gladstone's victory, before its contents had been made known, and the wildest excitement prevailed until Mr. Duff read the telegram, when cheers, again and again renewed, were given for Mr. Gladstone. When the cheering had subsided, the audience really did not know what to do to express their joy, suggestions being made among those next the platform to have 'Scots Whae Hae' or 'Auld Lang Syne' sung by the meeting. The difficulty, however, was settled by Mr. Grant Duff proceeding with his speech, and after a few moments the attention of the audience was brought back to his subject.

The Chairman then announced the return of Sir George Balfour for Kincardinshire—(cheers)—and the first Tory for Scotland, Lord Elcho—(groans).

At the end of the speech question were invited.

A considerable disturbance here occurred in the body of the hall, and cries of 'put him out,' &c., were freely indulged in. At last a man, whose dress indicated that he was a navy, was seen making towards the platform, and with a somewhat unsteady gait, but triumphant air, ascended the platform amidst a storm of yelling and hooting. After making several attempts to be heard, he sat down on a chair which was offered him, and folding his arms, he continued to sit till the storm was somewhat abated. He then conferred with Bailie Smith, who intimated that he had a question to ask.

Mr. Russel asked if he was an elector.

The navvy—Well, I think sho. I only wish to know why I have been—(hic)—inshulted. Why ish it that—(hic)—Ireland has not the same privileges as Scot'and ?

Mr. Grant Duff said so far as he was aware Ireland had most of the same privileges as Scotland. There were some things with regard to Ireland which might need improving, and for the improvement of these the Liberal party had worked and would continue to work.

This obstriperous gentleman expressed himself satisfied with the answer, and took his seat in the hall.

Rev. Mr. Russell proposed a vote of confidence in Mr. Grant Duff.

Mr. Graser, seconded.

There being no amendment, the motion was put to the meeting, and a show of hands were called for, when every one in the hall responded. When a show of hands were called from those not in favour of the motion, not one was held up.

MR. MACLEAN AT BANFF.

LAST night Mr. Maclean addressed a meeting of his supporters at Banff—Mr. Simpson of Inverboyndie, presiding.

Mr. Maclean said he had been anxious to see them, in order that he might say a few words before the contest was decided, and also to have an opportunity of saying a few words on the speech delivered by his opponent the previous night at Peterhead, in which he renewed his personal attacks on him. He thought there could be no better omen for the success of the cause than the one of that speech. Mr. Duff kept on in his speeches declaring that he would say nothing about him ; but almost invariably that introduction led to a continued declamation against him. He (Mr. Duff) complained of his estimate of his character and attainments, and of his suggestion that his culture was only skin-deep and his political philosophy a thing of shreds and patches, but his own speeches seemed to be the best confirmation of that, for he did not think anybody could read them without exclaiming, "Why, what a spiteful and egotistical pedant this man must be !" (Laughter and applause.) He could imagine him composing that speech in his intellectual laboratory surrounded by piles of unsold copies of his own speeches—(laughter)—distilling venom at every pore. He (Mr. Maclean) trusted that he was able to appreciate a good speech even though he might not be able to agree with it, and he sometimes felt that he could hardly keep himself from being carried away by the lava flood of Mr. Gladstone's rhetoric ; but let them just contrast for a moment the glowing white heat of Mr. Gladstone's spontaneous and magnificent indignation with the frigid utterance, the elaborate dreariness, and the inimitable thunderbolts forged by that pinchbeck statesman, the late member for the Elgin Burghs—(laughter and applause)—a man whose mind seemed to be made up entirely of extracts from old newspaper and magazine articles. (Laughter and applause.) The main point Mr. Duff had urged in his last speech was that he knew Indian feeling and opinion better than him (Mr. Maclean), and to prove this he described his training and origin and all the opportunities he had had of acquiring that knowledge. He told them that for five years he had held his hand on the pulse of the Indian Empire. (Laughter.) Well, if that were so he must have been during that time so intently occupied thinking of something else that he would not count the beating. (Laughter and applause.) There could be no doubt he had had splendid opportunities of learning all that went on in India, but he never used them, and one could understand why that was so, because he was a mere bookworm, and not one who understood men or was able to rule them. He had brought it prominently before his friends on various occasions that he did not know who Mr. Maclean was. He could only say that if he as Under-Secretary of State for India for five years was not able to ascertain who he was, then he must have neglected the entire ordinary means of knowledge within his reach. He should say Mr. Grant Duff must be about the only member of Parliament who did not know who he was, and that there were very few amongst them who had not sought his acquaintance or asked his opinion about Indian affairs. (Applause.) Mr. Duff said that for a number of years he was simply editor of what he called a provincial newspaper. Now he could claim for himself—and that claim had been accredited by the profession of journalists in India—that he was the recognised leader of journalism in that country for a great many years—(applause)—and not only that, but was one of the principal citizens of Bombay, and for a great many years took a leading part in the management of the public affairs of that great city. There was no doubt that was comparatively an obscure position, but he had the great advantage of being brought forward in his youth by a noble patron and put into the House of Commons as representative of a pocket burgh. (Applause.) He had only his own exertions to rely on, but he would say that during the time he was in India he succeeded in acquiring the regard of those who sided with him in his opinions without losing the respect of those who were opposed to him. (Applause.) He did not feel that on the whole any reasonable man would think the position he acquired then inferior to that of a person who had been for 22 years in the House of Commons, with the only result that when he opened his mouth there the members immediately rushed out and left him in full possession. (Laughter.) And, if Mr. Duff was for such a time Under-Secretary of State for India, and knew so little about the best known Anglo-Indian journalists, how was it possible he could know very much about the opinions and feelings of less known people in that country. The fact was he never did ascertain the feelings of the people. He (Mr. Maclean) had given them his version of Anglo-Indian feeling, and he would point in corroboration of it to the statement by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, writing last Sunday, that the result of the elections had been received with a feeling of disappointment and dismay so widespread as to be almost universal. That, he thought, justified his statement that Anglo-Indians were in favour of the foreign policy of the Government—(applause)—and he would venture to add, though prophecy was always dangerous, that if the Liberals reversed that foreign policy and withdrew from Afghanistan, within ten years they would find themselves fighting for very existence within the limits of their Indian Empire. Going further into this speech of Mr. Duff's he found one or two passages couched in such extraordinary language that he could only suppose that gentleman, by brooding on his fancied wrongs, had wrought himself up to a pitch of exasperation in which there was something of insanity. (Laughter.) He did not think any sane man could use the language he did in speaking not only of himself but others quite indifferent to him, whose only crime was that they did not agree with his political opinions. There was the sentence in which he actually meant to say not only that every Liberal statesman who did not agree with him in politics was dishonest but that every general who did not agree with him must be wanting in courage and capacity. He had never read language more disgraceful coming from the mouth of a man who once held a responsible position in the Government service of the country. If Mr. Duff had lived in the beginning of this century and been a member of the Whig party, how he would have distinguished himself in his attacks on that miserable Tory general, the great Duke of Wellington. (Laughter.) Another extraordinary statement was that passage about Scotchmen who had been reading the *Bombay Gazette*, and who, feeding on poison had grown like their meat, and if Mr. Grant Duff was not ashamed of himself when he read over that passage in cold blood he did not think it necessary to say anything more to him. (Laughter and applause.) Further on in the speech Mr. Duff made the statement that in conversation with Dr Webster the other day he learned that the Ministerial satellites hated him of all men next to Mr Gladstone. (Laughter.) Well, his experience of that was that the feeling was not confined to the satellites of the Ministry. Mr Duff had been Under-Secretary of State for India and he was speaking dispassionately in the matter when told that was no man whose name was more universally disliked amongst both Europeans and natives in India than Mr. Grant Duff. Mr. Gladstone, amongst his other gifts, possessed a great deal of credulity. He had been much struck by the display of that feeling which he made the other day when he said the advent to power of the Liberal Government would be received with joy in India. If Mr. Gladstone really thought the return to power, as represeniatives of the Liberal party in the Government of India, of the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff would give any satisfaction to the people of India he had been greatly misled and was the victim of a gross delusion, for of all the men who had held power in India for twenty years there were none whose return to office would be more displeasing to either Europeans or natives. He alluded to this personal matter because this was the last opportunity he would have of replying to the vindictive attacks his opponent had made on him for contesting his right to the perpetual inheritance of these burghs. Passing on to more general and pleasanter matters, let them just look for a moment at the results of the elections so far as they have gone. These were by no means favourable to the Conservative party, but he thought that perhaps the return of a Liberal majority might be considered in his favour as far as these burghs were concerned, because the intelligent electors would have been able to see that the return of Mr. M. E. Grant Duff was not necessary to the success of the Liberal cause, and that they might indulge their feelings with regard to the individual without fear of interfering with the general success of the party. (Laughter and applause.) It was obvious that, whatever might be the result of the remaining elections, the Ministry had lost its hold over the country, and that, although it would remain the strongest party probably in the house of Commons, nevertheless it would be driven from power by the coalition of the Liberals and the Home Rulers. Well, it was desirable to consider what the plans of the Liberal party would be when they came into power. It was no use talking any more of the foreign policy of the present Ministry ; that had become an old story. They were only anxious to know what the leaders who had been victorious in the present struggle intended to do with the country. They had heard a great deal from them about what they had done, but very little indeed of what they were to do in the future. He noticed with very great regret indeed what he took to be a very fanatical feeling existing amongst a great many of them. He saw rejoicings in the newspapers devoted to their cause over the victories that had been gained in Scotland. Some enthusiastic journalists have gone so far as to predict that happily they had been wrong in their predictions that there would not be a single Conservative returned for Scotland. It seemed to him that only a blind and infuriated partisan could think that such a result was desirable. Mr. Gladstone had admitted that he had not rank or wealth on his side, and these, with the intelligence that went along with them, represented a considerable part of the country. Surely it could not be right that that portion should have no representatives in Imperial Parliament. Would they think that a fair measure of representative Government ? They should not like to be always under such a dominion. They should not like representative government to be brought to this, that the minority should never have any representation at all, but always be under the tyrannical rule of the majority. He did not think that was a thing they could look forward to with any delight, any yet it was this that filled the hearts of some extreme Liberals in this country with joy. It was pretty plain that if that feeling governed a great many of them—and he noticed that in Mr. Grant Duff's speech this fanaticism became more and more strongly pronounced—they would be carried away into far more violent courses than the moderate leaders of the party would approve of. It seemed to him that the Liberal Government which would now come into power would be a very weak one, as the Conservative party would be about equally strong with the Liberal party exclusive of the Home Rulers. They would have on the Ministerial benches some moderate leaders who were anxious to maintain the old, broad, traditional policy, and on the other hand some very extreme men, such as there had been a great many of elected to Parliament—Arthur Arnold, Professor Thorold Rogers, Bradlaugh, and others who would carry the party into extreme courses. Then there were the Home Rulers, who would always side those with extreme men, and the consequence was that the Government would be inevitably driven into introducing some almost revolutionary changes. The great object, therefore, of all moderate and reasonable men ought to be at the present moment to increase the strength of the Conservative Opposition as much as possible. (Cheers.) Lord Hartington said the other day that he did not think that the Liberal Ministry would not be able to maintain itself in office, for he could not imagine that Conservatives would ever side with the Home Rulers to turn out the Liberal Ministry ; he could not think so badly of their patriotism and their good feeling. But when they knew from the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and others that these Conservatives were led by men who were liars and murderers and fabricators of telegrams for the purpose of involving the country, there was surely no wickedness of which they were incapable for the purpose of injuring their adversaries. He held that the time must soon come that a split would occur, and the Home Rulers would side with the Opposition against the Government, and a general election must then take place. It was for everybody to keep that general election in view. The Conservatives at the present time could do no more than strengthen their party as much as possible in order to maintain the principles and policy which had been laid down by the Beaconsfield Government. If they had a very strong opposition there was no doubt that that foreign policy must be upheld, and he urged upon them all that, however far the elections up to this time had gone against them, they could, by doing everything in their power to send more representatives to swell the strong conservative Opposition, do much to maintain unbroken the foreign policy which they were all anxious to maintain. (Applause.) The practical conclusion to which this led was that they should none of them relax their efforts in order to remove Mr. Grant Duff from the representation of the Elgin Burghs. (Applause.) For his part, whatever the result of his coming to this part of the world, he should not regret it. He thought he had done something to excite feelings of independence in the constituency—(applause)—and to show people that there were two sides to a question, and if he had been earlier in the field he had not the slightest doubt that he should have won the election by a very large majority. (Applause.) He did not despair at all of still coming out the victor, but, whether victorious or not, he should retire from the field with the satisfaction of feeling that he had sown some generous seed, fruitful of further thought and deed.

Cheers were given at the close of the speech ; and, on the motion of Mr. Adamson, those present unanimously pledged themselves to do their best to secure the return of Mr. Maclean.

MR. MACLEAN "HECKLED."

THE *Banffshire Journal* publishes the following report of the heckling which Mr. Maclean experienced at the conclusion of a speech which he made at Macduff :—In the midst of considerable tumult.

Mr Maclean managed to make himself audible at the reporters' seat, and said—I have nothing further to say to you. (Hooting, and 'Shut up.') I only ask you to consider the verdicts given by other constituencies during the next few days, and to give your verdict as between me and Mr. Grant Duff. (Hissing, Cries of who pays you,' 'The Carlton Club', and uproar, amid which the candidate resumed his seat.)

The Chairman invited questions amid laughter and hissing.

Mr. Frank M'Leod rose on the platform and Provost Martin in the body of the hall. 'Three cheers for the Provost' cried some one, and a very hearty response followed. Mr M'Leod called out, 'Maclean for ever' and was answered with groans and hisses. Meantime Mr Duncan, grain merchant, rose and said he wished to put questions, and Provost Martin gave way to him.

Mr Duncan—You and me differ in many things, but one thing we agree in.

Mr Maclean—I am glad of that.

Mr Duncan—I will read the sentence from your speech at Elgin.

Mr Maclean—You had better read the whole speech, you know. (Hisses.)

Mr Duncan went on to read a passage from the candidate's speech at Elgin, in which he drew a parallel between the separation of Fox from Burke and his own separation from Gladstone ; and asked how Mr. Maclean reconciled his admiration of Mr. Gladstone with his present opposition to him, and his determination to support a Conservative Government ? (Cheers, and a Voice—'Go on now.')

Mr Maclean said that as Fox had separated from Burke, so had he from Gladstone, on account of what he considered his want of judgment and extravagance of language in regard to foreign matters. (Hisses and groans, 'Put him out,' and 'Three cheers for Gladstone which were cordially given.

In reply to Mr Duncan the candidate admitted that Gladstone left six millions the accumulation of many years' prosperity ; and said that while the present Government had raised the Income Tax, they had lowered the sugar duties and other duties. ('Oh, oh,' 'what were they,' and uproar.)

Mr Duncan—The Government you represent left eight millions to the bad. (Cheers.)

The Chairman insisted upon Mr Duncan putting his questions, and not making speeches. (Uproar.)

Mr Duncan—If you had been a member of the Conservative Government, would you have substituted anything for the Berlin treaty ?

Mr Maclean—No ; I know they substituted nothing.

Mr Duncan—What would you have advised then ?

Mr Maclean—I will consider that when I am in Parliament. (Uproar, and a Voice—'You'd be better use to count your chickens till they're hatched.')

Mr Duncan was putting another question as to Beaconsfield going to Berlin, when

Mr. Maclean submitted it was absurd for him to be catechised on the foreign policy in that way. Any question about what he intended to do he was ready to answer. But he was not going to be put through an examination as long as the Shorter Catechism. (Uproar).

Mr. Bow, who was received with cheers, asked—Can you, Mr. Maclean, justify your consistency, in proclaiming yourself in your address as a Liberal by birth and training, by coming to contest the Elgin Burghs against a tried and consistent member of the Liberal party, such as Mr. Grant Duff has proved himself to be ? (Cheers.)

Mr. Maclean—Yes ; I disagree altogether with Mr. Grant Duff on questions of foreign policy. (Hissing and uproar.)

Mr. Bow—And still you are a Liberal ?

Mr. Maclean—I consider myself a better Liberal than he is. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bow—But you are among Tory hands. (Cheers). Will Mr. Maclean honestly inform the electors if his coming to contest the Elgin Burghs against Mr. Grant Duff is a spontaneous act of his own, or if he has been prompted to do this at the instigation of Beaconsfield or his agents or the Tory Carlton Club ? (Great cheering.)

Mr. Maclean, who was greeted with cries of 'Tell the truth,' and 'Nae lees now,' said—It was spontaneous act of my own. I was sure there was no constituency in the United Kingdom from which I should really receive a heartier welcome. (Oh, oh, groans and hisses.)

The Chairman said he had received two questions signed by Alexander Brown, the first of which was whether, since the candidate would not support local option, he would have spirits sold under the same supervision as milk, tea, &c.

Mr. Maclean—I do not know anything about Scotch whisky to say whether it is easily adulterated. I should like to know something more about it. (A Voice—'Rennie will tell you all about it,' and laughter.)

The Chairman—The second question is—Would Mr. Maclean be in favour of shutting public-houses in England on Sunday ? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean—No, I would not. (Hooting, hisses, and 'Put him out.')

Mr. Neish Watt, Gellyhill—Seeing that you described yourself as a Liberal by instinct and training, would you, in the event of being in Parliament, when the Eastern Question is settled, change from the Conservative to the Liberal side ?

Mr. Maclean—I cannot promise that when the Eastern question is settled I shall take my seat again with the Liberals.

In reply to Rev. Mr. Milne, Macduff, the candidate said he was in favour of the assimilation of the Burgh and County Franchise, and he would not assimilate them by raising the Burgh Franchise.

Provost Martin said he rose to make a motion. (Hear and cheers.) You have, he said, heard Mr. Maclean, and I am glad he has got a very good hearing. I beg to move 'That the electors have undiminished confidence in Mr. Grant Duff as their representative—(cheers)—and in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Maclean is not a fit and proper person to represent the constituency.' (Cheers, and 'Three cheers for the Provost.')

Mr. Alex. King seconded the motion, and made some remarks, which were not audible owing to the noise that prevailed.

The Chairman said there were two motions before the meeting. One by Mr. Macleod.

Mr. Renton, amid uproar, protested that Mr. Macleod had not made a motion.

Mr. Macleod rose and called for three cheers for Maclean, which was responded to by groans and hisses.

Provost Martin—I beg to insist that there is only one motion before the meeting. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macleod—I made a motion most distinctly. ('Oh, ob,' and hisses.)

Provost Martin—Then put the two motions to the meeting.

The Chairman refused to put the motions, and great uproar prevailed.

Mr. Duncan, grain merchant, called loudly for a show of hands in favour of Provost Martin's motion.

Almost the whole assemblage rose to their feet and cheered loudly. Again and again three cheers were proposed and given in honour of Mr. Grant Duff, and the cheering continued for about two or three minutes.

Provost Martin—Put the other motion, and declare the result of the vote.

Rev. Mr. Hunter, parish minister of Macduff, who sat on the front of the platform, vociferated—It is not at all necessary.

Uproar continued to prevail, a stone smashed one of the widows, and the aspect of the meeting was becoming rather excited to be comfortable, when

Mr. Maclean proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting began to separate.

The candidate and his agents and immediate supporters remained on the platform till the meeting dispersed. They then left the hall by the door communicating from the side of the platform with the Fife Arms Hotel. After a short stay in the hotel, Mr. Maclean walked to Banff, without being molested by the crowd.

MANIFESTO BY MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. GLADSTONE has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian :—"Gentlemen,—Contending against many influences which we think misguided, and against the illegitimate influence of spurious votes, you have, by your spontaneous efforts, more than fulfilled all the expectations with which you invited me to come among you, and have achieved a victory which had already told by anticipation, and which will now further tell by direct example, upon the course of the elections. That course, however, has from the first day of the contests been unambiguous, and the party which termed itself the Constitutional party, the patriotic party, the country party, and the national party, has now seen the nation rise up and shatter at a stroke the fabric of its power. There is yet, indeed, much to complete. The constituencies generally, and those of Scotland in particular, will, I am persuaded, end in the same spirit as that in which they have begun. On the whole, however, gentlemen, and as to the main issue, the country at large has already spoken. The fight is fought and won. Since this is so I gladly, and as far as depends on me, once for all, desist from any further reference to that indictment against the policy of the existing Administration which, encouraged by your patience, I have laboriously endeavoured to place before you. To arrest mischief has been my only object. We can well dispense with exultation in the hour of victory. Personally long engaged in the hottest of the conflict, I rejoice not only in the prospect of good to be accomplished by the accession of the Liberal leaders to power, but in the cessation of a controversy always on the verge of bitterness. The efforts of the party which now seems likely to attain the full measure of its predominance will, I trust, be steadily and temperately addressed towards establishing the external policy of this country upon the lines of justice, equal right, and sympathy with freedom, and towards the direction of the internal government and legislation in the methods and the spirit which during the last half century have done so much to relieve the people, to gain respect for the laws, to stregthen the foundations of the throne, and to consolidate the structure of this great and noble Empire. To assist in this work to the utmost of my limited power will be, gentlemen, the best and only return that I can make for the confidence which you have given me with a generosity I never can forget, and amidst tokens of enthusiasm which have made this election memorable even in the annals of Scotland.—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful and grateful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE. Edinburgh, April 5, 1880."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 9TH APRIL.

14th Hussars, Lieut A J English is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th April, 1880.

16th Lancers, Lieut R G Sharman-Crawford to be Adjutant, vice J M Babington, promoted. Dated 10th April, 1880.

19th Hussars, B Major P H S Barrow, C M G, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice C H Fairlie, retired on half-pay. Dated 27th March, 1880.

Grenadier Guards, Major and B Col W E C S I, retires on half-pay. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut V J Dawson is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th April, 1880.

Scots Guards, B Col F W E F Walker, C B, from Supernumerary Captain and Lieut-Col, to be Cap and Lient Col, vice B Col E M Beresford, retired on half-pay. Dated 20th March, 1880.

Brigade Depot, Lieut-Col and B Col the Hon S Mostyn, C B, from half-pay, late 23rd Foot, to be Lieut Col vice B Col W Cooper, who has completed five years service in that appointment. Dated 10th April, 1880.

2nd Foot, Capt G D King-Harman is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th April, 1880.

3rd Foot, Lieut J B Backhouse to be Captain, vice G F Harris, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 15th March, 1880.

Second Lieut A McLachlan to be Lieut vice J B Backhouse. Dated 15th March, 1880.

4th Foot, Lieut F M G Hutchinson to be Captain, vice R T Gwyn, promoted Major on half-pay. Dated 20th March, 1880.

Second Lieut E A F Carter to be Lieut, vice F M G Hutchinson. Dated 20th March, 1880.

6th Foot, Capt J B Hopkins retires on half-pay. Dated 1st April, 1880.

7th Foot, Lieut R Hardy, from the 3rd Middlesex, or Royal Westminster Militia, to be second Lieut, in succession to Lieut P St Maur, promoted. Dated 10th April, 1880.

12th Foot, Capt L W Wilmer retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major. Dated 10th April, 1880.

13th Foot, Captain and Bt Major T A Cary to be Major, vice J C Conington, retired on a pension. Dated 27th March, 1880.

Lieut E J Gallwey to be Captain, vice J F James, deceased. Dated 26th February, 1880.

Second Lieut C W Napier to be Lieut, vice E J Gallwey. Dated 26th February, 1880.

18th Foot, Second Lieut G H J Moore to be Lieut, vice H W N Guinness, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 3rd March, 1880.

19th Foot, Lieut R P to be Captain, vice R G Traill, retired on a pension. Dated 20th March, 1880.

23rd Foot, Lieut-Col and Bt Col the Honourable Savage Mostyn, C B, retires on half-pay. Dated 10th April, 1880.

28th Foot, Lieut W Moyers to be Captain, vice R Davies, retired on a pension. Dated 13th March, 1880.

31st Foot, Lieut H Butler to be Captain, vice J T A Gardiner, retired on a pension. Dated 20th March, 1880.

Lieut G A Carruthers has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th March, 1880,

35th Foot, Captain B P Cary is seconded for service on the Staff Dated. 10th April, 1880,

40th Foof, Captain Thomas Kelly retires on halfpay. Dated 15th March, 1880.

41st Foot, Major A H Warner retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th April, 1880.

49th Foot, Lieut J T Farrant Otway resigns his Commission Dated 10th April, 1880,

51st Foot. Major and B C C A to be Lieut-Col vice Bt Col S A Madden, C B, retired on halfpay Dated. 20th March 1880.

Captain and Bt Major C K Chatfield to be Major, vice B Col C Acton Dated. 20th March, 1880.

57th Foot, Lieut S E Bellingham has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th March, 1880.

58th Eoot, Lieut H M Nuthall retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Dated 10th April, 1880.

60th Foot, Major C A to be Lieut Col vice Bt Col W L Pemberton. CB, placed on half-pay, Dated 10th March, 1850.

Capt J G Crosbie to be Major, vice C Ashburnham. Dated 10th March, 1880.

Lieut J D Howden to be Captain, vice J G Crosbie. Dated 10th March, 1880.

Lieut C Michell to be Captain, vice Bt Col R H Buller, VC, CB, CMG, promoted Major on half-pay. Dated 13th March, 1880.

Lieut F M Ward to be Captain, vice G T Whitaker, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Second Lieut E J S Wortley to be Lieut, vice C Michell. Dated 13th March, 1880.

Second Lieut D C W Lysons to be Lieut, vice R Story, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th March, 1880.

62nd Foot, Lieut J H Bowhill to be Captain, vice J Kyle, retir on a pension. Dated 13th March, 1880.

66th Foot, Lieut Adolphus James Price to be Captain, vice Harris, seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 4th Marc 1880.

70th Foot, Second Lieut G F D Hamilton, from the 104th Foo to be Second Lieut, vice H F K Waldron, promoted. Dat 10th April, 1880.

77th Foot, Lieut R F Westmacott is seconded for service on th Staff. Dated 11th March, 1880.

79th Foot, Captain J Busfeild retires on a pension, with th honorary rank of Major. Dated 10th April, 1880.

86th Foot, Lieut W H H Jackson to be Captain, vice C Wa retired on a pension. Dated 13th March, 1880.

91st Foot, Captain H G Robley to be Major, vice W F Gurney, deceased. Dated 28th January, 1880.

92nd Foot, Captain At P B Sutherland Dunbar, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on half-pay. Dated 10th April 1880.

98th Foot, The promotions to the rank of Major and Captain respectively of Captain H R Stracey and Lieutenant H D Williams, notified in the Gazette of the 19th March, 1880, are cancelled.

Captain A G Raper to be Major, vice T T Simpson, promoted, Dated 6th March, 1880.

Lt H D Williams to be Captain, vice A G Raper. Dated 6th March, 1880.

101st Foot, Lieut G Allen to be Captain, vice Bt Major M W Hyslop, retired on a pension. Dated 20th March, 1880.

106th Foot, Lieut D W Purdon has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 17th March, 1880.

1st West India Regiment, Lieut H Lawson has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 15th March, 1880

Staff, Major and Bt Col R H Buller, V C, C B. C M G, half-pay, late 60th Rifles, has been placed on the Staff of the Arm serving in Great Britain as an Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, North British District, vice Lieut Col and Bt Col St George M Nugent, half-pay, Unattached, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 8th April, 1880.

Captain G E Boyle, Rifle Brigade, to be Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Captain and Bt Major H Spalding, 104th Foot, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 20th May, 1880.

Captain and Bt Major Ronald Bertram Lane, Rifle Brigade, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General E Newdigate. CB, Commanding the Troops, south eastern district. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Army Pay Department, The undermentioned officer, having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army :—

Captain L R Dowdall, from the 102nd Foot, dated 1st October, 1879, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 10th April 1880.

Veterinary Department, Veterinary-Surg first class J L from the 17th Lancers, to be Veterinary-Surg First class. Dated 10th April, 1880.

Veterinary-Surgeon Stuart Murray Willson, from the 19th Lancers, to be Veterinary-Surgeon. Dated 10th April, 1880.

Retired Full-pay, Lieut Col and Bt Col F C D'Epinay Barclay, half-pay late 66th Foot, retires on full-pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 26th February, 1880.

Half-Pay, Major and B Lieut-Col J Fitz Thomas Shadwell, from the 23rd Foot, to be Lieut Col. Dated 29th March, 1880.

Major E Marcon, from the 12th Foot, to be Lieut-Col. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Capt and Bt Lieut-Col R William Woods, from half-pay, late 3rd Foot, and Staff-Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 1st April, 1880.

Lieut A T Middleton, from the 15th Hussars, to be Captain. Dated 10th April, 1880.

BREVET.

Lient-Col W H D R Welman, CB, 99th Foot, to be Col. Dated 31st March, 1880.

Captain T D Backhouse, half-pay, late 70th Foot, to be Major. Dated 1st October, 1877.

Surgeon-General W G Hunter, MD, Bombay Medical Department, to be Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, vice Surgeon-General Arnott, CB, deceased. Dated 10th April, 1880.

Surgeon-Major J D Sainter, half-pay, Medical Department, to have the honorary rank of Brigade Surgeon. Dated 18th February, 1880.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on 13th March 1889, of Lieut General Rodolph de Salis, CB, Col of the 8th Hussars :—

Major-General F R Elrington, CB, to be Lieut General. Dated 14th March, 1880.

The following promotions to take place in succession to General C Stuart, Col of the 46th Foot, placed upon the Retired List, on 16th March, 1880 :—

Lieut General R W Penn, Earl Howe, C B, Col of the 17th Foot, to be General. Dated 16th March, 1880.

Major-General C L Nugent to be Lieut-General. Dated 16th March, 1880.

Lieut-Col and B Col F W Burroughs, CB, from half-pay, late 93rd Foot, to be Major-General. Dated 16th March, 1880.

Major J P Campbell, 30th Foot, to be Lieut-Col. Dated 16th March, 1880.

Captain E J Fryer, Rifle Brigade, to be Major. Dated 16th March, 1880.

MEMORANDA.

Major-General Sir H M Havelock, Bart, C B, V C, has been permitted to assume the surname of Allan in addition to and after that of Havelock.

Honorary Lieut-Col J W Garlick, late Major, 106th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension. Dated 9th March, 1880.

Captain and B Major T D Backhouse, half-pay, late 70th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th March, 1880.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 6TH APRIL.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 22nd February, 1870. and 30th April, 1877—

Chief Engineer James Thomas Page has this day been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Assistant Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 21st March, 1880 :—

John James Robins.
Matthew Wellington Ellis [Acting].
Elijah Thomas.
John Joseph Atkinson.

BENGAL.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.—The turn of the ebb tide, at about 10 A. M. on Friday morning, at Calcutta caused a passenger boat containing 8 people amongst them, Babus Gopal Chunder Ghose and Rameshwar Daw, to run foul of some cargo boats moored at Sulkia. The collision resulted in the passenger boat being sunk and the two Babus drowned ; their bodies have not yet been recovered.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICES.—In consequence of recent defalcations in a mofussil educational office in Bengal, a system of deposit, to ensure integrity of conduct on the part of subordinate educational officers, with whom public money is lodged, is to be introduced in the Education Department. It has been decided by the Local Government that a deposit of Rs. 250 should be taken in future from all Sub-Inspectors of Schools in Lower Bengal.

MADRAS.

THE NEGAPATAM DACOITY.—We understand that the Duke of Buckingham has called for a special report of the late dacoity. We are glad to find that our town is not considered too insignificant to engage the special attention of the ruling authorities, and we sincerely trust the outcome of this enquiry will be the better security of the lives and property of its residents. A step in the right direction, we hear, has already been taken in organising a special guard to patrol the town at nights.—*South Indian Post.*

CAPTURE OF A RUN-AWAY ZEMINDAR.—The Gundrakota Zemindar, who had been sentenced by the Madras High Court to transportation for life, and to pay a heavy fine, and who had been evading the law for the past eight or nine months, has been very cleverly captured by Police Inspector Mr. Macdonald, at Museri. The culprit, apparently deserted by his adherents and summer friends, and becoming weary of his hidden retreats, made his way up to Museri intending to go to Salem whence he had planned a journey in disguise to Madras by rail. But Mr. Macdonald, a promising young Inspector, having obtained information of the man being in Museri, at once set about, and with the aid of a few of his constables captured the Zemindar with two of his companions at about 7 in the evening. At the time of the arrest the culprit was armed with a hunting knife, a club, an umbrella and a knife used by the natives, called an *areval.* The police seem to have pounced on the men so suddenly that no attempt was made at resistance. The Zemindar was brought to Trichinopoly the next day, and conveyed immediately after to the local Central Jail, where he is now in safe keeping. The above capture caused no little sensation in the quiet little town of Museri, and large crowds assembled at Trichinopoly to see the man when it got abroad that he had been captured.—*Madras Times.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.—The annual meeting of the Senate of the Madras University was held at the Senate House, on Saturday evening, at 5 o'clock, when the new Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Turner, took the chair. There were thirty Fellows of the University present. The report of the syndicate stated that the 24th Matriculation examination was held in December 1879 : 3,357 candidates were registered, 3,309 were examined, 1,094 passed, 51 in the first and 1,043 in the second class. For the F.A. examination 597 candidates registered their names ; 582 were examined, of whom 295 passed, 49 in the first and 248 in the second class. For the B. A. degree 181 candidates were registered, 175 were examined, and 85 passed. For the M. B. examination, 8 candidates registered their names, seven were examined and two passed. Two graduates appeared for the M. L. examination and failed. Four, out of 29 examined, passed the B. L. degree. One went up for the preliminary scientific examination in Medicine and failed. Two out of three passed the first M. B. and C. M. examination. Six passed the first L. M. S. examination and two the second L. M. S. Five out of eight passed the B. C. E. degree. The receipts on account of the University were Rs. 54,310-12-10, and the disbursements Rs. 53,087-8-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,223-4-3. In the faculty of Arts the following gentlemen were ballotted for : Colonel Macdonald, Mr E. Thomson, the Hon'ble Mr. Muthusawmi Iyer, the Rev. W. Miller and Mr. H. B. Grigg. In Law, the Hon'ble Mr. Kernan ; in Medicine, Surgeon General Cornish ; in Civil Engineering, Colonel J. H. Shaw-Stewart.

HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.

REMARKS by the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, on the general health of the Province during the week ending Saturday, the 27th March 1880.

The total registered mortality from all causes in the Province during the week under review was 6,972 against 7,736, in the previous week, giving an annual per mille death-rate of 20·7 and 23, on the census population of 1868.

There were no deaths registered under the head of cholera during the week. But reports of isolated cases having occurred in various parts of the Province in the week ending 3rd April have been received. The Civil Surgeon, Lahore, also has reported a death from cholera, which occurred on the 14th April, in the person of an European child who had been in the station about 10 days, having recently arrived from the Central Provinces. He also reports in his official letter to this office, under date the 20th April, that both measles and whooping cough are somewhat prevalent ; and that a case of choleraic diarrhœa is reported to have occurred at the railway station.

From small-pox there were 214 deaths against 284. From fevers 4,607 against 5,138.

H. W. BELLEW, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.